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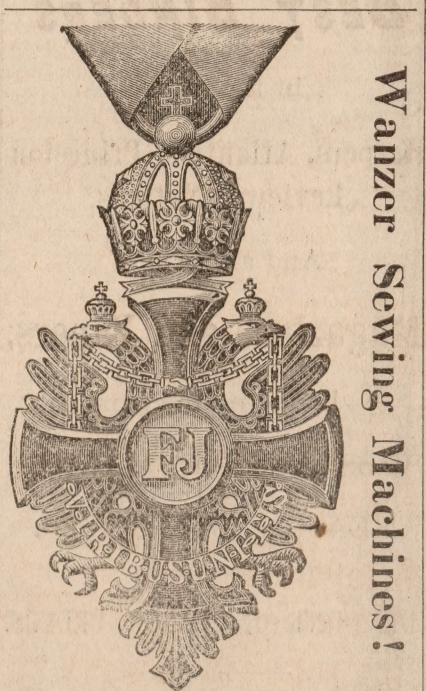
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FRED A. HUNT, Attorney at Law. Laible Block (over P. O.), Ypsilanti, Mich.

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Opens the pores, removes colds, poisons, and biliousness from the system. Shampooing, rubbing and tonic treatment follows to prevent taking cold. These and other remedies are used to cure catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of females, of kidneys, liver, eye, ear, etc., etc.

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THE BINDER
IS NOW AT WORK.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by
CHARLES MOORE.

PERIPATETICO.

OF WHAT WE TALK ABOUT.

Last week the Peripatetic made some humble suggestions as to the use of the long winter evenings almost upon us, but after all those hours are provided for and have settled down into an accustomed routine, there still remain many daylight moments for which our walk and conversation—particularly the latter—are apt to amount to very little. To many there seems no need of planning uses for fragments of time, since their days are crowded to overflowing. Business, home cares, or study, take hour after hour, and the full hands and brain work on until the work day is done, and in the blessed time when

"It is too dark to work or to fret,
Too soon to sleep and forget,"
they sit quietly in the twilight, resting.

Just here, since the Peripatetic must of necessity make passing observations, let it remark upon the help that this hour between the lights may be, and urge that it may be made such. It is the bridge between the busy bustle of the day, and the evening's pleasure. You sit quietly down, alone if possible, or, if with others, in a social silence that needs not words to be understood. The only voice is that of the open fire (though at times the Peripatetic would prefer the quieter companionship of a register), the only light that of the fading sky without. Then, as you sit, cares drop from you like a worn out garment; the successes of the day give you, not an exultant joy, but a quiet gladness; the grievings and worries are quieted by the soothing hand of the gathering darkness. You see where the dropped stitches of failing patience may be picked up and better work be done—where the torn fabric of selfishness may be mended by more love and care in days to come. And sometimes, when the struggle with temptation or discontent has fought you all day long, you may, even in that quiet hour, conquer a peace and celebrate the victory that shall make the evening time to be light!

But—returning to the Peripatetic *mountains*—we talk a great deal. The interstices between work and play, meal times and "bye-low times" are filled in, and covered over, and walked about with words and thoughts; very often the former without the latter.

It has been somewhat a matter of grief to the Peripatetic that our talk is often much more of persons than things. It is perfectly true that a real interest in our fellow creatures often causes us to talk of their hopes and possibilities of success, but it is also true that the prompting motive is often nothing but curiosity; sometimes not even a curiosity either well-meaning or kind. Oftentimes our minds are so barren of thought, and we live so much upon the surface, that we perforce speak at first with a kind of idleness, and then, as we find that we are not understood, we are popularly supposed to love as ourselves, and end by saying things for which we are sorry when we think it over later on.

We may lay many broken confidences, many cruel bits of gossip, many things which have made enemies of friends, and sorely grieved innocent hearts, to these careless speeches of ours, made when "it was all there was to talk about." So while we are reading, and working, and, as we hope, growing, let us make our conversation as becometh fairness, truth and generosity—not even exaggerating for the sake of making a good story; and, as many of us pray, when Sunday comes, to be delivered from envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, let us remember that these things often spring from wanton gossip, and use our wits in getting things to talk of which shall make us better and brighter for every hour spent in each other's company.

The Peripatetic (this for pattern and example) once knew a woman who had always something fresh and new for her friends to think about, who always sharpened up their wits, though her own were neither very keen or incisive; who never said a heartless or even thoughtless thing of another. She had made of herself a test stone before which all the good stood manifest, and all lesser things fled away—such a character as any one who wills can be.

Perhaps you were barely conscious of pleasant things when she was with you, but you were drawn above common things into a higher region, and "the charm of her presence was felt when she went."

REVIEWS.

We have received from Mr. A. C. Blodgett the first part of a monograph on "The Written Word of the Fire Insurance Policy." Mr. Blodgett's discussions of insurance topics have attracted much attention throughout the eastern States, and the one now before us is as carefully prepared as were the previous productions of the same pen. The discussion thus far treats of the meaning of the words "building," "machinery," "fixtures," "mill," "machine,"

and "tools." The term "building," while it includes foundation walls, does not include such fixtures as do not constitute a part of the main structure, as for instance, sidewalks, cisterns, lightning-rods or awnings. It is a settled rule that a policy written upon a particular business, such as "saw mill," "woolen mill," covers factory, machinery, and everything necessary to such establishment in full running order; hence it is that careless underwriters often insure much more than they intended.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A NUT FOR PROHIBITIONISTS, AND A HINT FOR LEGISLATORS OF ALL PARTIES.

"The press generally throughout the State speak in high terms of praise of the operation of the law shutting up the saloons on election day. Exceptionally good order was everywhere noted."—Exchange.

Now if there is power in our laws to enforce the law on Sundays and election days, why not make it a little more expensive and cover all the time, and close the nefarious traffic wholly, and make good order the rule every day in the week?

LAW AND ORDER.

MAN'S LEGITIMATE RIGHTS—HOW FAR RESTRICTED.

Editor Commercial: The doctrine has been laid down that all men possessed certain inalienable rights—such as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This is true in a restricted sense, but not in its most extended signification. These natural rights may all be forfeited. Thus, by the law of God, it is ordained that "he that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." By one homicide man forfeits his right to life, and nothing that he can do can restore to him his birth-right in the eye of that law. All men have a right to liberty of belief and action, so long as their action does not interfere with the rights of others. No man has a right to control the conduct of another any further than his power is delegated for the public good. But personal safety and patriotism both require that we give up, to a certain extent, that liberty that might naturally belong to us. Man being a social being enjoys his rights in common with others; and, being the subject of law, it becomes necessary that he act, not merely for himself, but also for the good of the community to which he belongs. The human family are made up of communities who, for their mutual defense and well-being, have organized governments and formed compacts, and established laws and regulations, defining the rights and duties of the individual, and the obligations of the commonwealth to that individual. No man, or set of men, have a right to dictate to another what creed he shall adopt, or how he shall worship God. The right and duty of every man to worship the Divine Being according to the dictates of his own conscience, cannot be denied. No man has a right to put a stumbling block in his brother's way, or to pursue any course or business that shall inflict pain and expense upon another. No individual or community has a right to open and keep up a pest house, endangering the health and lives of their fellow men. It is the duty and right of every community to see all such nuisances removed out of the way. Man is not at liberty to steal, to murder, or to become an incendiary, or to perform any other act that injures the person or property of his fellow man. God gave the earth to man. From Him man has derived his right of possession. This right belongs to all alike. Each man who has no other possession has a right to so much of the unoccupied domain as shall be needful for a comfortable home. But no one individual should be suffered to monopolize large tracts for speculative purposes. All men have a right to be happy, and were formed with the desire for happiness, and provided with all that it is conducive to happiness when properly used. But there are thousands who sell their birthrights for a mere mess of pottage, and go groaning and murmuring all the way through life; they will neither be happy themselves nor let others be by anything which they do. Permit me to say in conclusion, if men, and women too, would live in sympathy with laws of their being, this earth, instead of being a vale of tears, would be lit up with the glories and cheered with the delightful melodies of Eden. C. A. L.

ITEMS FROM THE COUNTY PRESS.

From the Ann Arbor Register.

A brave special policeman knocked an orderly student down, and his exhibition of prowess cost him costs and a liberal attorney fee.

Mr. Stewart Bliss, son of Calvin Bliss, was drowned in Pokegama Lake, Minn., on Sunday, Nov. 3. He was one of the U. S. surveying party that left Ann Arbor last March.

On the Prohibition ticket, Snyder, for Governor, received 230 votes; Worden, for Senator, 126; Prof. Lowrie, for Congress, 122; Jackson, for Sheriff, 113; Pitkin, for Clerk, 122; Eccles, for Register, 117.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Bushnell Ryder, wife of Rev. W. H. Ryder, pastor of the Congregational church, after a somewhat prolonged illness, died Sunday morning, November 10th, aged 34 years. Her remains were taken to Oberlin, Ohio, for interment.

The following real estate transfers are reported:

John P. Kelley to Christian Stearle 30 acres in section 22, Augusta, \$600.

Francis Heath to Laura S. Morse, land in section 4, Ypsilanti township, \$4,500.

Aaron W. Sanford to Geo. C. Needham, 10 acres of land in section 22, York, \$1,000.

Frank Homer to A. C. Haveland, 12 acres in section 24, Ypsilanti township, \$3,000.

Alma S. Haveland to Frank Homer, 14 acres in sections 33 and 34, Ypsilanti township, \$1,000.

Artemus C. Haveland to Frank Homer, 28 acres in sections 33 and 34, Ypsilanti township, \$1,000.

Artemus C. Haveland to Frank Homer, a piece of land in section 34, township of Ypsilanti, \$3,000.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Diphtheria prevails in Johnston, Barry Co., one or two families having suffered severely.

It is estimated that the Democratic and Greenback votes in the State will be nearly equal. This will increase the Republican plurality. The Greenbackers will have several members in the next Legislature.

The new Normal School building at Ypsilanti is about finished. \$39,000 has been expended, the sum appropriated by the last Legislature.

Late Michigan patents—Fruit Driers, J. B. Sweetland, Pontiac; Fence Gates, H. H. Allen, Oxford; Flour Bolts, G. T. Richey, Hastings; Furnace Feeders, two cases, Wm. Chapin, Manistee; Toys, W. La Montague, Detroit; Trade Mark, Sheeley & Roberts, Detroit.

Wexford county for the first time exports agricultural produce.

John Mullen was Thursday evening knocked down on the business street of Manistee by two men and robbed of \$35. John Rooney and another person were arrested.

Sensor Christianity's health is very poor, and he is unable to perform any mental labor, even to give personal attention to his private correspondence.

The Birdsall Manufacturing company, of South Bend, Ind., are pushing with vigor the farmers who have used a clover-bulling machine which infringes the Birdsall patent. The company obtained 18 interlocutory decrees against 18 farmers, mostly residents of Wayne and Washtenaw counties in the United States court.

Ten prominent citizens of Port Huron give notice that they will resist payment of the notes given to aid in building the Port Huron & Northwestern railroad, alleging as their reason for so doing that the conditions under which the notes were given have not been fulfilled.

The United States grand jury brought in a true bill of indictment against Francis Brown, of Gilead, near Coldwater, for making and selling bogus quarter dollars. Brown was arrested two months ago on this charge and has been in jail since. Brown was immediately arraigned on the charge, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to Jackson state prison for two years, at hard labor.

Mat Sorenson, a saloon-keeper, at Gowen, Montcalm Co., was knocked down as he was entering his house and robbed of \$180, an order on the River Company for \$40, and a silver watch and chain. The robber escaped, but is known. Sorenson is dangerously hurt.

The Jackson Citizen mourns that the project of a railroad from that city to Pontiac has fallen through. The road will probably go through to Ypsilanti.

Whitefishing in the Detroit River is a very unprofitable business this year. Sometimes the nets are drawn and not more than three fish are captured.

McLaughlin and McMahon have made up a wrestling match for \$1,000 a side, to take place in the Coliseum on the 23d inst.

Georgina, the 9-year-old daughter of Geo. Hamilton, has been missing from her home, in Battle Creek, since Tuesday last. Her parents know no cause for her departure, nor have they any idea of her whereabouts.

In the Tuscola Co. Circuit Court, James Callahan pleaded guilty to obtaining money from Postmaster Crow on false pretenses, and was sentenced to 90 days in the House of Correction at Ionia. His home is in Rochester.

Charles Hill, of Battle Creek, a brakeman on the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad, had a leg cut off by falling between the cars near South Bend.

In the United States Court Jeremiah Lynch obtained a verdict against the township of St. Joseph for default in the payment of \$3,500 railroad bonds.

Buskirk & Britton shipped eight tons of their evaporated apples to Germany last week, and have orders from the same place for all they can furnish. They also shipped, two weeks ago, five tons to Montana. They are now evaporating 80 bushels of apples per day.—Kenton Gazette.

Four prisoners escaped from the Paw Paw jail Wednesday night. Dennis O'Brien and Peter Clark, both for burglary, and Joseph Vincent and Oliver Bow, for larceny. Fifty dollars reward for the recapture of each except Bow.

The accidental death of a little girl named Belle McArthur at East Saginaw, was very singular. Her mother had bought a penknife for her and she was looking at it, it being open. Seeing another little girl on the opposite side of the street she ran to show her the knife, tripped and fell, the knife penetrating the heart. The little girl sprang up, ran into the house, and crying "Papa, I'm cut," fell into his arms and expired.

The total vote of Michigan is estimated to be 270,000, divided as follows: Republican, 120,000; Democratic, 80,000; Greenback, 70,000. The vote is about one-third of one less than in 1876. With the exception of that year it is the heaviest ever polled in the State.

Clover seed will hereafter be inspected at the Detroit Board of Trade.

The Haskell Barker Car Company obtained a verdict against the township of St. Joseph for \$21,600 railroad bonds.

The Detroit Telegraph has been consolidated with the Post & Tribune.

Full returns elect S. D. Haight, of Lindsford, Democrat and Greenback, over A. McCall, of Manistee, Republican, by a small majority, for Circuit Judge.

Full official returns from Barry Co. give Smith (National) 162 plurality. The National elected McAllister representative in the Western District, the Treasurer, Surveyor, one Circuit Court Commissioner and two Coroners. Balance of the officers Republican.

The October copper product of the Atlantic mine was 131 tons, and that of the Franklin 129.

Wm. L. Ball has been arrested at Stell, Oceana county, charged with passing counterfeit greenbacks.

G. N. Hixon, of Maple Rapids, Clinton county, has caught in the last month and a half, and has the skins of about 500 musk rats, 60 coon and 27 mink. He used 108 traps.

Friday, 1st, was the day annually observed by the Indians as decoration day. The graves of the slumbering dead in every burying ground in the county were decorated with wreaths and festoons of artificial flowers made of colored cloth and tissue paper. During the night the dead visit their old homes to see how well they have been remembered, and to share the feasts which take place in every village.—Emmet County Independent.

While A. C. Ellis and his family were at church last evening their residence, near the soldiers' monument, Adrian, was robbed of articles valued at four hundred dollars. C. B. Ackley's variety store, and Stower's grocery adjoining, on Maine street, were also entered and robbed of small amounts of money and some goods.

H. O. Jones, the township treasurer of the township of Houghton, Bay Co., was found dead in his office at Essexville. He had, it is reported, been dissipating very heavily for a long time.

The Antrim county Board of Supervisors have voted to submit the removal of the county seat to a vote of the people, at the next spring election. The point selected is on Intermediate River, at the head of navigation on the chain of lakes, and very near the geographical center of the county.

A number of complaints have been made at Jackson against saloon-keepers for keeping their places open on election day. They kept their bars closed until after the polls closed and then opened under the impression that the law only contemplates the suppression of the traffic during the election. They were tried on at Grand Rapids last spring and decided against the saloonists.

At Corunna, a gang of from 12 to 15 ruffians, masked and otherwise disguised, assaulted John N. Ingersoll, of the Corunna American, while on his way home, with the evident intention of besmearing him with tar and feathers.

Mr. I. stoutly fought them off, until Mr. A. G. Edwards, coming along, went to his relief, who they badly beat over the head, eyes and face, apparently using a stone. Judge McCurdy and other neighbors, hearing the noise, were soon upon the ground of the melee, when the gang hastily dispersed in all directions. The most of them were disguised in women's dresses. They had been sent to the defeat of Brown, the Republican candidate for county clerk, whom Ingersoll had opposed. Mr. Ingersoll immediately had the brother-in-law of Brown arrested.

Meetings are being held in the towns and cities along the line of the Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern Railroad in the interest of the proposed extension of the road from Ypsilanti to Pontiac, thus securing connection with the Grand Trunk. It is now thought that the new lines will be an assured fact before spring. The amount asked of Ypsilanti is \$40,000, of Hillsdale \$20,000, and of the intermediate towns \$20,000. Very little difficulty will be had in raising these sums, it is thought.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the state treasurer's office for the week ending Nov. 9, 1878: Balance on hand Nov. 2, \$247,721.02. Receipts for the week, \$32,811.24; disbursements, \$21,744.14; balance on hand Nov. 9, 1878, \$258,788.12; increase for the week, \$11,067.10.

The large warehouse owned by R. Boyd & Co., at East Saginaw, burned Tuesday, together with its contents of hay, grain, oil and provisions. Loss about \$10,000; insured \$5,000.

Wilson, Luther & Wilson's saw-mill in Belding was burned Tuesday. Loss \$20,000; insured \$1,000.

The first rock sturgeon ever seen in Lake Superior was captured by William Hume in his nets at Marquette the other day.

There is not one deer in the northern region this fall, where there were thirty last season. This is owing mainly to the many deer slaughtered each year by the hundreds who flock there to hunt.

Hon. P. R. L. Peirce, Postmaster of Grand Rapids, died on the 12th inst.

The Big Rapids Improvement Company's saw-mill at Big Rapids, burned—loss, five thousand dollars.

The Grand Body of Memphis Rite of Masonry for America, the highest Masonic body in the world, met at Jackson, Tuesday, in adjourned session.

A frame farm house occupied by John Conner, in Mundy, Genesee Co., with its contents, was destroyed by fire—supposed to be the work of tramps.

GENERAL NEWS.

The gains made by the Republicans in the North will be offset by gains made by Democrats in the South; so that the Democrats will have control of both branches of the next Congress.

By request of Mrs. Stewart, Judge Hilton has offered a reward of \$25,000 for the return of the body of A. T. Stewart, taken from the vault in St. Mark's church-yard, and for information to convict the thieves. Also a liberal reward for information that will lead to the above results.

Ex-Postmaster McArthur, of Chicago, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for embezzlement of U. S. funds.

Early on the morning of October 7, the assistant sexton of St. Marks Church discovered that the Stewart's family vault had been tampered with. The stone slab had been removed from its position and the earth disturbed for several feet. As the slab was not over the opening of the vault, the thieves did not get at the body. The sexton reported the matter to Judge Hilton, who ordered the slab placed a few feet from its true position in order to deceive any one attempting to steal the body.

A watchman was also engaged and he patrolled the graveyard every night until very recently. The discovery of the outrage was made Thursday morning. The robbers had removed one stone from the opening to the vault, broken open three coffins, in which the body was enclosed, and carried away the contents; it is supposed, in a sack. The weight of the body was not very great, but it is still a question how it was passed over the railings. The work was performed somehow, for all the gates were locked and the body was then probably put in the wagon and driven quietly away. It is worthy of notice that no foot marks were found in the churchyard, although the surface was soft after the fall of rain and snow last evening. It is therefore surmised that the robbers stepped on the grass, and thus made their exit either on Stuyvesant street or Eleventh street.

They wrenched the plate off the casket and carried it away with them. On the whole the indications point to a remarkably bold execution of a carefully conceived plan. Mr. Libbey, of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., says that the estate of A. T. Stewart will not offer a reward for the recovery of his body. It will give \$100,000 if need be for the detection and punishment of the outlaws, but not one cent to them for the return of what they have taken. Not a single cent will be paid in order to compromise this case.

Later reports from the elections indicate that the Republican Congressmen were elected in Kentucky, and that the Republicans have lost one in each of the states of Pennsylvania and Minnesota.

The non-Mormon women of Salt Lake City have adopted a petition to Congress praying that Polygamy may be abolished.

An attempt to lay a railroad track across the N. Y. Central at Tonawanda resulted in a riot, and several men were arrested.

The yellow fever has subsided at New Orleans and Memphis so that there are but one or two deaths a day, and the Boards of health have stopped making reports.

While Governor Hampton was hunting, his mule became frightened, and the bridle breaking, the Governor leaped from his saddle, breaking his right leg in two places, the bones protruding, and his ankle was also badly hurt.

The ship Fifeshire was lost on the passage from Marseilles to Liverpool and 22 of the crew drowned.

An incendiary fire at Cape May Saturday burned over an area of about 40 acres. The total loss is estimated at about \$400,000, of which more than one-half is covered by insurance. The losses in detail are as follows:

Congress Hall, \$100,000; Ocean House \$45,000, insured for \$33,000; Centre House, owned by J. E. McCray, loss \$35,000; Columbia House, owned by Jno. C. Bullitt, \$30,000, insured for \$35,000; Atlantic House, owned by E. C. Knight, loss \$20,000; Merchants' Hotel, owned by Wm. Mason, loss \$15,000; Wyoming Cottage, owned by Geo. Hildreth, loss \$16,000; Cahill's cottage, \$6,000; Geo. Fryer's cottage, \$10,000, insured for \$7,000; Hotel, owned by the Michael Beas estate, loss \$5,500; Wm. D. King's four cottages, bath houses, etc., \$40,000; Judge Ham-burger's cottage, \$3,506; S. A. Rudolph's cottage, \$4,000, insured for \$3,600; Barrett's saloon, \$4,500; Demissott's cottages and bath houses, \$5,000; Central cottage, \$5,000; Patterson's cottage, \$4,000; Wolf cottage, \$4,500; Beaver cottage, owned by J. C. Bullitt, \$9,000; Thos. T. Tasker's cottage, \$4,500; Smoot's cottage, \$4,500.

A fire at Philadelphia, Saturday, burned a brewery and ten thousand barrels of beer.

At St. Johns, N. B., the Elgin spool factory and contents were burned. Loss about \$25,000; no insurance.

One building and the machinery of the Boston Dyewood and Chemical Company's works, East Boston, were burned. Loss \$60,000; insured.

The receipt of the Western Union Telegraph Company have been \$3,000,000 per year for the last twelve years.

The money order service of the past year yielded a net profit to the government of about \$3,000.

The offer of a reward for the remains of Stewart has stimulated the police to extra exertions. They have found where the body was taken from the graveyard. It is also thought that a clue has been found to the perpetrators of the deed, and that the body is in New Jersey.

W. H. Berry was arrested at Brooklyn for a \$20,000 burglary committed in Chicago two months ago.

Judge Meyer, of the Common Pleas Court, sentenced Geo. Fessler, the defaulting treasurer of Stark county, Ohio, to 12 years in the penitentiary at hard labor, and to pay a fine of sixty thousand dollars and the costs of prosecution.

An investigation by the asylum authorities of the Central Lunatic Asylum, Columbus, Ohio, has shown that for some months certain attendants have been in the habit of ducking patients for a violation of rules, and as this is in violation of asylum treatment, 10 female attendants, residents of that city, have been discharged, and the investigation is still going on.

A terrible tragedy occurred at West Chenango, N. Y. Three brothers, James, David and John Tabor, live together, and own and run a farm jointly. James and David have disagreed for some time about the division of property. Sunday David went to the barn where James was husking corn. They quarrelled, and David seized a pitchfork, knocked James down and stabbed him in the chest 15 or 20 times. He lived only a few minutes. David then went to the woods and blew his brains out with a shot gun.

Last Saturday night a shooting affray occurred at Somerville, Tenn., between T. B. Holloway and Shell Boyd, which resulted in the killing of Boyd. Holloway was seriously wounded, a load of birdshot fired by Boyd striking him in the face, putting out one eye.

A series of thefts of freight by employees of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, which have continued for a long time, have been just unearthed by detectives, and eight employees discharged.

J. O. Glenn and Watupi Astoriago shot and killed each other at Tebechapi, California.

The Canadian Fishery award is due on the 23d, and will probably be paid under protest.

Three children named Kaschorich were burned to death during their parents temporary absence, at Winsfield, Wis.

The Minnequa Springs Hotel at Canton, Pa., burned; loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$50,000.

A convention held to devise means for extending our trade with foreign nations met at Chicago, and many leading merchants and manufacturers were in attendance.

A letter from Luray, Page county, Virginia, says that, in developing a rabbit hole on a hillside in Luray, the explorers have struck a veritable underground world of wonder. Cavern after cavern was discovered, with galleries and amphitheatres of immense extent, extraordinary freaks of nature in fantastic forms, stalagmites and stalactites on a scale that probably has few equals in the world.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The London Daily News concludes an article on the fishery question as follows: "We await with interest the publication of Lord Salisbury's dispatch and the statement drawn up by the Canadian government; but there is no use trying to disguise the fact that Secretary Ewart's case has some force in it. A right has been bought, and in the natural course of things will be paid for by the United States. Their right of fishing thus acquired, accrued about two years before the local law was passed, and our commissioners forgot to reserve to local legislatures the right of making regulations. We fear that the date fixed by the treaty for the payment of the award, November 23, will be long past before the American Government are convinced of the error of their contention. The question is one of legal obligation and it cannot be too calmly discussed on both sides; a reluctance to indict a wrong should be at least as strong as a determination not to submit to one."

A Greek vessel of war was seized in the Dardanelles by pirates who killed the soldiers. The vessel was rescued by boats from the British fleet, but the pirates escaped with the booty. They are said to be deserters from the Turkish army. The pirates were captured by the English boats and delivered to the Turkish authorities.

Lance & Co., cotton brokers, of Liverpool, have failed.

A Paris correspondent states that the Czar has personally written in reply to Minister Waddington's recent circular declaring his firm intention to adhere to the treaty of Berlin. This is considered a very hopeful sign of peace, and also an indication of the declining influence of Prince Gortschakoff.

The subscription in Glasgow to the fund for the relief of the City of Glasgow Bank shareholders, reaches ninety-three thousand pounds; in Edinburgh, twenty-seven thousand pounds.

The Posen Gazette states that Archbishop Ledochowski, has again been sentenced in continuation to a fine of 18,000 marks, or two years' imprisonment, for excommunicating a loyal priest.

The election for members of the Great Council of the Canton of Geneva resulted in favor of the Democratic Conservative party. This insures the return of the dispossessed Catholic priests, cessation of religious war, and the eventual separation of church and state.

The Swiss Government will give notice in January of its intention to withdraw from the Latin Monetary Convention.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Flour—Choice white.....4 25@4 50
Medium.....4 25@4 35
Low grades.....2 85@3 25
Wheat—Extra white.....94@94½
No. 1 white.....91@91½
Amber.....90
Corn—35@40c per bush.
Oats—23@25c.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$4.425 per bbl.
BARLEY—\$1 15@2 50 for state.
RYE—45@48c per bush.
BEANS—Unpicked, 80c@1 25 per bush.
PICKED—\$1 60@1 65.
BUTTER—Prime quality, 14@16. Medium 9@15c.
CIDER—7@8 cents per gallon.
CHEESE—9½@11c per lb.
CRANBERRIES—\$6.50@7.00 per bbl.
DRESSED Hides—\$3.50@3.75 per hd.
EGGS—Fresh 16@17c.
FRESH FRUITS—Apples, 85@1 35 per bbl.; Pears, 81 50@2 75 per bu.; Grapes, 6@7c per lb.
DRIED APPLES—Old 3½ cts. per lb. New 4@5 c.
HORSES—New crop selling at \$10 to 12 cts. per lb. Holders ask 10 to 12 cts. per lb. Old dull at 3 to 5 cts.
HAY—\$7 00@10 00 per ton; cured, 7@7½c.
HIDES—Green, 5@6c; cured, 7@7½c.
HONEY—13@15c.
POPCORNS—\$20c per bush.
PROVISIONS—Pork Mess, \$8 00@9 50; Lard, 6½@6¾; Smoked Hams, 10½@11c; Shoulders, 5½@6c; Bacon, 8c; extra Mess Beef, 10 00@10 50 per bbl.
POULTRY—Live Chickens 40@50 per pair; Ducks 50 cts. per pair; Dressed Chickens 7½@8c per lb; Turkeys dull at 10 cts. per lb.
SEEDS—Clover 3.50@3.85 per bushel.
SALT—Saginaw, 95c@1 00 per bbl; Onondaga, \$1 00; Syracuse dairy, 50c per bush.
SHEEP SKIN—75 cts. to \$1.50.
WOOL—\$3 50@6 00 per cord.
FURS—Badger, 10 to 75 cts; Bear, \$1 to \$5; Beaver, 40 cts to \$1.40; Cat, 7 to 40 cts; Deer, 15 to 18 cts per lb; Elk, and Mouse, 8 cts per lb; Fisher 25 cts to \$5; Fox, 10 cts to \$20; Lynx, 15 cts. to \$1; Marten 10 cts. to \$2.50; Mink 5 to 50 cts.; Muskrat 3 to 6 cts.; Opossum 3 to 12 cts.; Otter 25 cts. to \$3; Raccoon 5 to 70 cts.; Skunk 5 to 80 cts.; Wolf 15 cts. to \$1.50.

DETROIT STOCK MARKET.

At the weekly sales at King's Cattle Yards, prices were slightly better than last week. Among the sales were 2 head, average 1,100 lbs., at \$3.35; 2 head, average 815 lbs., at 2½ cts; 2 head, average, 775 lbs., at 2 cts; 1 steer, 850 lbs., at 2½ cts; 1 cow, weighing 1,000 lbs., for \$20; 4 good steers, for \$100; 1 fine steer 930 lbs., at 3 cts.

SHEEP—A few sales were made at \$3.40 to \$3.50 per cwt.
HOGS—Sales, 97 head, average 242 lbs., at \$2.90; 23 head, average 225 lbs., at 3½ cts; other sales at \$2.65 to \$2.75.

—THE— COMMERCIAL FOR 1879— THIRTEEN MONTHS FOR \$1.50.

The COMMERCIAL will be sent to any address until January, 1880, for \$1.50.

Send in your Subscriptions at once.

—THE— JOB DEPARTMENT! Connected with the Commercial Office, Is by far the most complete in the city.

PAMPHLETS,
BRIEFS and
RECORDS
Printed in the very best style. Elegant styles of

NEW TYPE FOR
CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,
BUSINESS CARDS, Etc.

Mammoth Posters
Printed at the Commercial office alone.

DODGERS,
PROGRAMMES,
VISITING CARDS
Printed at short notice.

Bill Heads, Note Heads, Etc.,
Blocked with blotter in the most convenient way.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS.

THE BINDERY! Is in charge of one of the BEST BINDERS in the State.

Harpers, Atlantics, Princeton
Reviews, Nations,
And all sorts of
Magazines and Papers;
Bound in the most

SUBSTANTIAL MANNER
AT
REASONABLE RATES.

DISCOUNT ON LARGE ORDERS.

Gilt and Marbled Edges
all Styles of Binding.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE WORK.

GO TO
A. A. BEDELL'S
Detroit Boot and Shoe Store
FOR A
First-class Boot or Shoe
Or Anything in the
Gent's Furnishing Goods Line.
DON'T BE DECEIVED, and throw away your money by buying SHODDY Goods, when you can secure a FIRST-CLASS article for LESS money.
Give me a call and be Convinced.
CROSS Street, opposite DEPOT.
A. A. Bedell.
February 2d, 1878. 719

New Carpets
JUST ARRIVED
AT
H. P. GLOVER'S.
Aug. 24th, 1878.

SOMETHING NEW!
C. H. Fargo & Co.'s
Box Tip Shoes.
C. H. Fargo & Co.'s
Box Tip Shoes.
C. H. Fargo & Co.'s
Box Tip Shoes.

THE BINDERY!
Is in charge of one of the
BEST BINDERS
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Harpers, Atlantics, Princeton
Reviews, Nations,
And all sorts of
Magazines and Papers;
Bound in the most
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AT
REASONABLE RATES.
DISCOUNT ON LARGE ORDERS.
Gilt and Marbled Edges
all Styles of Binding.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE WORK.

HEWITT & CHAMPION.

To Our Patrons,
And all others interested in buying
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOLDINGS, &c.
The undersigned would respectfully announce that, after having been engaged in the lumber trade in this city for the past ten years, on a credit basis, they have DECIDED to
Turn Over a New Leaf,
January 1st, 1878, and
Sell for Cash Only.
No more expense keeping books
No more expense collecting!
No more poor accounts!

BUYING FOR CASH
AND
SELLING FOR CASH
Will be Our Motto.
We shall sell on Smaller Margins than under the Credit System, thereby giving our customers better bargains for their money.
To those who have had credit hitherto, we shall endeavor to make it to your advantage, hereafter, to PAY WHEN YOU BUY. Yours Truly,
Parsons Bros.
Ypsilanti, December 15th, 1877.

Easterly AND Leonard,
Headquarters for the Grocery Trade!
Old stand of H. A. Weeks & Co.
Groceries, Crockery, Glassware.
The Women say our TEAS are the Best in the Market.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for EGGS and BUTTER, in exchange. And we will not be beat in the purchase of the produce of the garden and farm.
N.B.—We keep a Delivery Wagon, and deliver our goods at all times of the day.
EASTERLY & LEONARD,
South side Congress Street,
633 Second Store from Washington St.

JACKSON'S DINING HALL
The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish BOARD BY THE DAY OR MEAL, at the very lowest rates possible. I have fitted up rooms in the Van Tuyl block, Huron street, Ypsilanti, and would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
Single Meals, 25 Cents.
OYSTERS served in any style desired, all hours. A variety of refreshments always on hand. Desiring the custom of all, it shall be my care that the accommodations of my restaurant shall be second to none in the city.
717
E. H. JACKSON.

Messrs. Deubel
WISH TO INFORM
FARMERS
Living near Saline and adjacent towns that
THEIR PRICES OF WHEAT
Are from TWO TO FOUR CENTS PER BUSHEL MORE than is paid by shippers at outside places; and they intend making Ypsilanti the best wheat market on the M. C. R. R. 576

HUMORS OF THE POST.

Snaks and Fruit Trees Sent by Mail.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

Some people seem to think a post-office carries everything. Only last week an Italian following the lucrative business of organ-grinding in this city, in which he was aided and abetted by a ring-tailed monkey, deciding to wind up their mutual affairs and sail for Italy, called at the stamp office window and wanted the clerk to forward the monkey to New York. The latter declined on the ground that the monkey was not mail matter, whereupon the Italian got angry and swore at the government, reliable witnesses say, till the very rings in his ears tingled. This is only an instance. Since the Zoological Garden has been established it is not uncommon for the department of reptiles to receive additions from

ENTHUSIASTIC COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS.

through the Post-office. Several days ago a small box, about a foot long and half a foot wide, arrived from some out-of-town post-office. It is the duty of the employees of the Post-office to examine every closed package or box that goes through their hands, and it has yet to be recorded when Philadelphia Post-office clerks failed to do their duty. One of them, in a quick, off-hand way, opened the box and looked in. Something like a short, stout whipcord sprang up, bounded out on the floor and ran about the legs of the other clerks. There was one deep and hearty "ugh-oo-oo-oo!" and then every man went for a chair or a table. The snake capered around the floor and had everything his own way for a brief time. Then some supernaturally brave one among the party gave the command to charge on him, and between them they cornered the snake and got him into the box again. In less than an hour later he was safe at his destination, in the Zoological Garden.

"Such things as snakes, said one of the Post-office officials yesterday, "should not be sent through the Post-office. They reach us here through the inadvertency of country postmasters, who sometimes take them, not knowing they are unmailable matter. When they get this far we send them to the Garden. Of course, there are some things any postmaster will know enough to refuse. Elephants and such like, for instance, we never get."

WHAT IS MAILABLE AND WHAT IS NOT.

A young man stood at a Postoffice window. A clerk waited on him. A young fruit tree stood among a lot of mail bags inside. "What is that doing there?" asked the young man. "It came this morning by mail," said the clerk. "Possible?" said the young man. "Fact," said the clerk. "Strange," said the young man. "Not at all," said the clerk. "Why not?" said the young man. "Because it often happens," said the clerk; "regular third-class mail matter." "Never knew it before," said the other. "Ah, then you'd be surprised at what we get sometimes," said the clerk.

Mail matter is divided into first, second and third classes. Letters first-class and regular daily and weekly newspapers second-class. The following is the third-class matter: Printed cards and blanks, lithographs, prints, chromo-lithographs, engravings, photographs and stereoscopic views, book manuscript, unsealed circulars, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions, flexible patterns, samples of ores, metals, minerals and merchandise, sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, unprinted cards, plain and ornamental paper, card-board and other flexible material.

The rate on third class matter, of the nature of paper, magazines, advertising sheets and books, is one cent for each two ounces or fraction; where the articles are merchandise, one cent for each ounce or fraction is charged. Third-class matter must be so wrapped that it may be opened for examination without destroying the wrapper; otherwise it will be sent as first-class and at full rates. Also, third-class matter has to be prepaid in full or it will not be forwarded. This is not so with first-class matter. If postage on a letter is short the rates are charged up, and payment of the sum lacking required on delivery. Nothing is sent through the postoffice exceeding four pounds in weight. "Often," said a Postoffice official yesterday, "things are put in here which we will not send because they are not mailable. So we keep them till the owners call for them. You'd be astonished," said the official, tapping a small cabinet, closed and locked, "at the number of articles that accumulate here because not mailable. I'll just show you."

A CURIOSITY SHOP.

He took out a sheet of foolscap, closely written on both sides. It was a list of the articles at present on hand awaiting their owners. The articles were described on the margin of the paper as glass, tin, cutlery ware, breastpins, ink, stove polish, grease, soap, grease extractor, explosive gas-lighters, pens, flour, eye-glasses, magnifying glasses, compass, pins and needles. Those under the head of glass included, besides eye-glasses, spectacles, compass case, bottles of medicine, bottles of whisky and ivorytypes. The grease included pomades, bear's grease and salves. The "flour" was a medicine powder. Knives and scissors and razors formed the cutlery ware.

"Suppose," said the official, "we undertook to send these with other mail matter and the bottles broke, and the ink mixed with the bear's grease, and the bear's grease united with the stove polish, and the stove polish mixed with the salve, and the salve joined with the whisky, and the whisky combined with the medicine powder, and the medicine powder got in with the pomades, and the pomades fraternized with the soap, and the soap affiliated with the grease extractor, and the grease extractor and everything else became intimate with the eye-glasses, breastpins, knives, razors, scissors and the papers and letters, and all of them with

the explosive gas-lighters, what would be the consequences? They might be serious."

All these articles may be sent as mail, however, if the senders take the trouble to obey the government regulation in regard to putting them up.

NEW REGULATIONS.

Within the past few weeks provision has been made by the Postoffice Department in this direction. There was received several weeks ago, by the Philadelphia Postoffice, tin sample-boxes from headquarters at Washington, in which bottles and things of the above description may be packed. The boxes to forward them in must be made at the owner's expense, those sent to the different post-offices being merely for them to pattern from. This new order of things has not yet begun to "take" to any extent among would-be senders of such articles. The regulation has not been in existence more than a month. Previous to the first of October third-class matter could not be registered. At that date a new regulation went into effect enabling the sender of third-class matter, on payment of ten cents fee in addition to the postage, to have it registered. This insured to registered third-class matter the same care registered letters receive. The chief advantage is that the sender gets a receipt showing that his package has been delivered to its destination, the receipt being signed by the party to whom the goods are sent. Persons will have their option in sending, however, and may have their matter forwarded, as before without registering. In either case the Postoffice Department is not responsible for it if lost.

THAT FARM GATE.

MORE EVIDENCE AS TO THE VALIDITY OF THE PATENT.

From the Ann Arbor Register.

To place the controversy over the patent farm gate beyond any possible doubt, Mr. John C. Lee, the original patentee of the Lee gate, now makes an affidavit which we publish below, to the effect that his patent was an improvement on the farm gate in general use in the country. It appears also that Mr. Lee informed the men in June last, to whom he sold his patent on the two-post gate (the one in common use), and carefully explained to them the difference between the original gate and his improvement. There are very few if any, of Lee's improved gates in use in this country. But notwithstanding the representation of Mr. Lee that he had no patent on the farm gate, the men to whom he sold his patent on the improved gate have gone on and collected royalty on the former and have commenced suits against farmers for the non-payment of their assessment. As Mr. Lee himself disclaims any patent on the gate, the case is perfectly plain.

The following communication has been received and will explain the matter more in detail:

PITTSFIELD, November 4, 1878. By order of the officers of the Farmers' Mutual Defence Association, in company with Mr. N. C. Carpenter, I went to Seville, Medina county, Ohio, the home of Mr. John C. Lee, the original patentee of the so-called Lee gate. We found Mr. Lee to be by reputation an honest, square dealing man, by occupation a farmer, residing two miles south of Seville. On making our business known we found that Mr. Lee was willing to give us all the information he was in possession of, and for the purpose of placing the facts before the farmers of Michigan, he made an affidavit, of which the following is a true copy:

John C. Lee, of Seville, in said county of Medina, being first duly sworn, says that letters patent were issued to him numbered 50,605, dated October 24, A. D. 1865, for an improvement in a gate, known as the two-post gate, and that his improvement consisted in the dispensing with one post and the cross slats, and in the use of a strip perpendicular with the post and slats running parallel with the gate, and further saith that the two-post gate was in common use in this county at the time my patent was issued to me; and further, this affidavit saith the facts stated in this affidavit are true as he verily believes.

JOHN C. LEE.

Mr. Lee also stated in connection that he told Mr. Bagley, of the firm of Dale, Bagley & Root, in June last, that he did not claim a patent on the post gate in common use, but an improvement on that gate, and further said he showed Mr. Bagley the difference between the two gates as he had them both in operation on his farm. Mr. Lee told Bagley that if he collected royalty of the farmers of Michigan on the two post gate it would be nothing less than swindling.

H. D. PLATT.
N. C. CARPENTER.

A patent squalling baby has been invented, warranted to secure a whole compartment in a railway carriage for its lucky possessor. Should any one attempt to enter the carriage, it is only necessary to touch a spring, and such will be the cry that the intruder will deem himself fortunate in being able to make his retreat. A small extract from the prospectus will speak for itself:—"A 1 babies, very naughty, and with the sharpest voices, price ten dollars; ditto, repetition, twelve dollars; second, quality, the cry not so loud, but a whining, insupportable lament, five dollars; third quality, ordinary child, with intermittent cry, can be folded and pocketed if required, to a half dollar. N. B.—These children are all of the most elegant and solid make, and warranted for one year.

A certain Judge Pierce was fishing and had got out of bait, when fortunately he saw a large water snake, about one hundred yards away, spring from a log, seize a minnow and crawl back again. The Judge at once picked up his rifle and put a ball through the snake's head, secured the minnow, put it upon his hook and caught a pound pike with it.

Poets and pullets chant their lays.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.

THE INVENTOR DECLARES IT PERFECT, AND MAKES AN EXHIBITION.

The doors of the laboratory at Menlo Park are closed. No strangers are admitted. Intimate friends of Mr. Edison are bolted out. The writer met the inventor in a falling rain on Friday afternoon. Mr. Edison was returning to his laboratory from his dinner. His little daughter was dashing after him through the mud, hatless and without an umbrella. After some jocular fencing, the object of the visit was announced, and we went into the private office.

"Are you positive," I inquired, "that you have found a light that will take the place of gas and be much cheaper to consumers?"

"There can be no doubt about it," he replied.

"Is it an electric light?" I asked.

"It is," he answered.

"ELECTRICITY, AND NOTHING ELSE."

When asked how he came to make his first experiments with a view to discovering such a light, he said that an electric light was no new discovery. He only claimed that he had found out how to utilize it. "Last December I experimented on the same line that I have struck now. I got together all the books that I could find, and read up on it, and thought I was left. From what I read, I got an idea that my theory was impracticable. Two months ago William Wallace invited me to Ansonia. Wallace has all the different electric lights and the different machines for making them. Prof. Barker and Prof. Chandler were with me. I saw for the first time everything in practical operation. It was all before me. I saw the thing had not gone so far but that I had a chance. I saw that what had been done had not been made practically useful. The intense light had not been subdivided so that it could be brought into private houses. In all electric lights heretofore obtained the intensity of the light was great and the quantity very low. I came back home and made

CONTINUOUS EXPERIMENTS

Two nights in succession. I discovered the necessary secret, so simple that a schoolboy might understand it. It suddenly came to me, the same as the secret of the speaking phonograph. It was real, and no phantom. I was as sure that it would work as I was that the phonograph would work. I made my first machine. It was a success. Since then I have made nearly a dozen machines, each different, and the last ones are improvements upon those first made. The subdivision of the light is all right. The only thing to be accurately determined is its economy. I am already positive that it will be cheaper than gas, but have not yet determined how much cheaper. To determine its economy, I am putting up a brick building back of my laboratory here. It is to be 125 feet long. I have already ordered two eighty horse power engines for this building. I consider them the best engines in the country."

"What do you use the engines for?" I asked.

"To make the electricity," the Professor replied. "We use no batteries. It isn't necessary. We simply turn the power of steam into electricity and the greater steam power we obtain the more electricity we get."

On being questioned concerning the articles of incorporation of the Edison Electric Light Company, recently filed with County Clerk Gumbleton, of this city, Mr. Edison said that they proposed to light the city, public buildings and private residences with electric lights. The electricity would be made by twenty or more engines, stationed in different parts of the city. Instead of manufacturing all the electricity at one central point, as gas companies make gas, there would be twenty stations. Each station would have an engine and several electric generating agencies. "You know," said the Professor, "that when electricity goes out it must always get back to where it went from. Therefore each station will have one grand return wire, with which separate wires all connect, thus forming the necessary electric circuit. I think the engines will be powerful enough to furnish light to all houses within a circle of half a mile. We could lay the wires right through the gas pipes, and bring them into the houses; all that will be necessary will be to remove the gas-burners and substitute electric burners. The light can be regulated by a screw the same as gas. You may have a bright light or not, as you wish. You can turn it down or up, just as you please, and can shut it off at any time.

NO MATCH IS NEEDED TO LIGHT IT.

You turn the cock, the electric connection is made, the platinum burner catches a proper degree of heat, and there is your light. There is neither blaze nor flame. There is no singing nor flickering. I don't pretend that it will give a much better light than gas, but it will be whiter and steadier than any known light. I do know now that it will be cheaper than gas. It will give no fumes nor smoke. No carbonic acid gas will be thrown off by combustion. It will be a great thing for compositors, engravers, and all forced to work during hot summer nights, for it will throw out hardly any heat. Shades may be used the same as shades upon gas-lights, but there will be no real necessity for them. The wind can't blow it out. There can be no gas explosions, and no one will be suffocated because the electricity is turned on without lighting the burner. A person may have lamps made with flexible cords, and carry them from one point to another."

"Can you measure the amount of electricity used?" I asked.

"Well," Mr. Edison replied, "I have made no attempt to discover a meter. I know that it can be measured, but it may take some time to find out how. I propose that a man pay so much for so many burners, whether he uses them or not. If I find that this works an injustice, why I shall try to get up a meter, but I fear it will be very hard to do it."

"Where do you get the electricity to make your electric light?" was the question.

"From the power of the steam engine," he replied.

The professor here exhibited an electrical generating machine. It is what is known as

A WALLACE MACHINE.

A knot of magnets run around the cylinder, facing each other. Wires were attached to it. Mr. Edison slipped a belt over the machine and the engine used in this manufactory began to turn the cylinder. He touched the point of the wire on a small piece of metal near the window-casing, and there was a flash of blinding white light. It was repeated at each touch. "There is your steam power turned into an electric light," he said.

"But how do you utilize the light?" was the next inquiry.

It was a simple secret, but not one ready for publication. There was the light, clear, cold and beautiful. The intense brightness was gone. There was nothing irritating to the eye. The mechanism was so simple and perfect that it explained itself. The strip of platinum that acted as burner did not burn. It was incandescent. It threw off a light pure and white. It was set in a gallow-like frame, but it glowed with the phosphorescent effulgence of the star Altair. You could trace the veins in your hands and the spots and lines upon your finger-nails by its brightness. All the surplus electricity had been turned off, and the platinum shone with a mellow radiance through the small glass globe that surrounded it. A turn of the screw, and its brightness became dazzling, or was reduced to the faintest glimmer of a glow-worm.

IT SEEMED PERFECT.

The professor gazed at it with pride. "I would gladly give up the secret to the public," he said, "but the patents are not perfected. You know my trouble with the telephone in England. A burnt child dreads the fire."

"How is this invention to affect the gas companies?" I asked.

"OH, THE GAS COMPANIES,"

Repeated Mr. Edison, "Well, of course, some of their plants will have to go. But it is not necessarily ruinous to them. All they have to do is to amend their charters, and take this in and run it. It ought not to hurt them much, as I can see. If the directors are wise, their stock ought not to depreciate to any great extent. The electric light, to be sure, is cheaper than gas, that is certain. If it is not as economical as I think, I shall make it so, for experiments convince me that there is plenty of margin. The gas companies can do away with their tanks, and slap engines into the stations necessary for the diffusion of the electric light. Their pipes can be used for the wires, and there would be quite a saving."

Mr. Edison said he hoped to have his invention in practical operation within six weeks. As soon as his engine-house is built, he wants to place the light in every private residence in Menlo Park. He says he shall erect posts along the roads, and have a grand exhibition.—*New York Sun.*

Bicycle Riding

A good illustration of the progress of bicycle riding is to be found in the long rides and quick times that are now being made in comparison to what was achieved some five years ago. The ride from London to John O'Groat's by members of the Middlesex Club excited a good deal of public interest, and it was the first proof of the ability of a bicyclist to perform long distances in a comparatively short time. The race in 1873 between the Surrey and Middlesex Clubs, when six members of each club rode from London to Brighton and back, and Messrs. Ward and Causton covered the 100 miles in 10 hours, was looked upon as a wonderful feat, and has certainly never been beaten on that road. The ride of Mr. Thorpe from London to York, 195 miles, in 22½ hours, was a capital performance. But better than any of these as to time are the races which have taken place on the Bath road; on this capital road some exceedingly quick times have been made, and that of Mr. F. E. Appleyard, when he covered a "century" in 7 hours 18 minutes 35 seconds on Whit Monday last, has eclipsed every other ride of the same distance. Some, more ambitious, and caring only for the honor of the deed, have tried their hands at bigger exploits. The late ride by Mr. Smythe of 218 miles in 24 hours, and of Mr. Britten from London to Bath and back within 24 hours are marvelous feats of endurance, and must seem to some persons scarcely possible. Dick Turpin's ride to York looks small when compared to these, and the horse, be he ever so willing, is "not in the hunt" when placed against the bicycle. All these rides have been performed by amateurs, and barring the 152 miles on a boarded floor by Frank White at the Agricultural Hall, without a stoppage in May last, the professionals have of late done nothing worth mentioning by the side of these distances; propelling a bicycle on the high road is not such "drawing room" work as riding round and round smooth surface of boards covered up and protected from the weather, or a flat and well rolled cinder path. Still, a couple of years ago no one ventured to stake his reputation to ride 1000 miles in six days, and until D. Stanton's ride in February last, it was thought good work to accomplish even 600 miles in the same time. However, the limit of feats of endurance in bicycling is not reached, and we shall yet witness long and quick riding surpassing all that has hitherto been recorded.

ECONOMY.—When a Spaniard eats a peach or a pear by the roadside, wherever he is, he digs a hole in the ground, and covers the seed. Consequently, all over Spain, by the roadside and elsewhere, fruit in great abundance tempts the taste, and is ever free. Let this practice be imitated in our country, and the wanderer will be blessed, and bless the hand that ministered to his comfort and joy.

THE FARM.

Packing Winter Apples.

Fresh apples the entire year are not only desirable, but quite possible. First and foremost, fruit designed for long keeping must be hand-picked, with the aid of ladders, to avoid bruising. It is also best that the harvesting be accomplished on a dry day. Do not mix varieties, but place each kind separately in bins in a cool outhouse or fruit-room out of reach of the rays of the sun, where they will in two or three weeks have completed the sweating process, by which the skins are toughened and much moisture is lost. Next carefully assort those uniform in size and quality, and place in clean new barrels carefully by hand; begin packing by placing a tier of apples with their ends to the closed head of the barrel, then fill up without bruising the fruit; shake down thoroughly, and fill the barrel so full that the head must be pressed in with a lever, flattening the last tier of apples. The fruit must be pressed so firmly that it will not move in handling. After heading up, place the barrels in some cool, shaded position, there to remain until in danger of freezing; finally remove to a dry cellar or fruit-room, where a temperature just above freezing is maintained. Packed in this manner apples will keep soundly until the season of ripening arrives, when they should be consumed. The King, Hubbardson, Baldwin, Greening, Spy, Spitzenberg, Newtown Pippin, Roxbury Russet and English Russet will ripen nearly in the order indicated, and will then exhibit their best aroma; the last mentioned will keep all summer if desired.

Apples are not infrequently stored in open bins in cellars, especially the shorter keepers; the fruit, instead of remaining crisp and juicy under this treatment, soon becomes wilted, rapid and tasteless, proving the necessity of firm packing and close covering when it is desired to preserve it any great length of time.

MAKING SAUER-KRAUT.—In the first place, let your "stand," holding from a half-barrel to a barrel, be thoroughly scalded out; the cutter, the tub, and the stamper also well scalded. Take off all the outer leaves of the cabbages, halve them, remove the heart, and proceed with the cutting. Lay some clean leaves at the bottom of the stand, sprinkle with a handful of salt, fill in half a bushel of cut cabbage, stamp gently until the juice just makes its appearance, then add another handful of salt, and so on until the stand is full. Cover over with cabbage leaves, place on top a clean board fitting the space pretty well, and on top of that a stone weighing 12 or 15 pounds. Stand away in a cool place, and when hard freezing comes on remove to the cellar. It will be ready for use in from four to six weeks. The cabbage should be cut tolerably coarse. The Savoy variety makes the best article, but it is only half as productive as the Drumhead and Flat Dutch.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

FATTENING ANIMALS.

November is the month of all for making pork. The potatoes have been dug. The corn is ready to be used in feeding. The temperature of the weather is generally the most favorable, and all that is needed is the most careful and painstaking attention to secure the best results.

Hogs should have all they will eat—no more, no less. They must be fed with the utmost regularity; they should have a bed wherein a human being could sleep with comfort, and if the pen has an exposure to the southern sun, it will add more than most think to the general increase in avoid upoils. Give them variety in food at the beginning of the month, but as the days go on put in less potatoes and more corn; and during the last week of their lives give them the latter altogether; and the consistency and flavor of the product will be as good as it can be.

Not a few farmers feed corn in the ear, and some raw potatoes. One-half would probably be an under estimate of the loss by this easiest but most slovenly and costly practice. A larger number mix dry meal with cold water or slops, and immediately feed the mixture to their hogs. The loss is less than when grain is fed dry and whole, but in this case it is very considerable. Still others cook their meal with potatoes or pumpkin, making the conglomerate into a thick mush. This is a good way, but not the best.

For several years we have adopted this plan: To one bushel of potatoes, if we have them, or its equivalent, we add half a bushel of corn in the kernel, and then with a liberal supply of water in a kettle almost steam tight, we slowly cook for two hours. The kernels are then swelled to their utmost; the potatoes are paste, and a little manipulation makes a mixture that is not only very acceptable to the animals, but which contains all the fattening properties in a condition to be the most readily assimilated.

As to beef, the most successful mode we have ever tried was to fasten the animal to be fattened, by the horns to a stake in the stable, keeping it well bedded and never taking it out until it was sold to the butcher or slaughtered for family use. All expenditure of muscular force takes from the supply which the food constantly gives; and the net increase is lessened, and so the quieter you can keep the animal the better. All they will eat and the best you can give them is the cheapest in the long run.—*Golden Rule.*

For some time the theologians had their doubts touching the singular ceremony of kissing the Pope's toe. The difficulty was set at rest by Matthew of Westminster, who explains the true origin of the custom. He says that formerly it was usual to kiss the hand of his Holiness; but that toward the end of the eighth century a certain lewd woman, in making an offering to the Pope, not only kissed his hand, but also pressed it. The Pope—his name was Leo—seeing the danger, cut off his hand, and thus escaped the con-

tamination to which he had been exposed. Since that time the precaution has been taken of kissing the Pope's Joe instead of his hand; and lest any one should doubt the accuracy of this account, the historian assures us that the hand which had been cut off 500 or 600 years before, still existed in Rome, and was, indeed, a standing miracle, since it was preserved in the Lateran in its original state, free from corruption.

TO KEEP GRAPES FRESH.

When fully ripe take a single cluster at a time and cut out all the imperfect fruit from the bunch; see to it that they are not covered with any moisture, but are well dried; pack in some dry soft substance, as cotton batting or baked sawdust of wood that will not impart a disagreeable flavor. When thus packed in boxes or baskets, keep in a cool room, free from moisture or dampness, with light excluded, and a uniform temperature sustained nearly to freezing. With these precautions observed grapes will keep fresh a long time. When the bunches are quite perfect, having lost none of the berries, if the stems are dipped in wax and the bunches packed in baskets lined with soft white paper, with layers of this paper between, they will in proper temperature keep for months.

STAY ON THE FARM.

Stay on the farm. There, at least, you can have plenty to eat and wear. You can find something to do there which will pay you better than anything else, where, for every place vacant there are a hundred young men and women. In such circumstances it is a manifestation of folly for people to crowd into the city, there to scramble for the little employment that is going. Every charity has more recipients than it can provide for, and more suffering than its funds can alleviate. You can't live by picking pockets, for there is nothing in them, and burglary is dull. If you are a young man, stay where you are. If a young woman, one peep into the many employment offices in this city, where day after day young girls sit almost vainly waiting for a chance for honest labor that will save them and their honor, will cure you of any desire to come to the city.—*Rochester Union.*

Too Much Married.

Some interesting features of Mormon life have recently come to the surface at Salt Lake, in connection with the examination of the man Miles for his polygamous practices. During the examination John Taylor, President of the Mormon Church, appeared as a witness. He avowed himself a polygamist; said he had children and grandchildren by polygamous marriages, and that Miles came to him for advice, his story being as follows: Miles knew Miss Owens in England when young. He went to sea as a sailor. In Australia he met a Mormon missionary, became a member of the church, and went to St. George, Utah. Previous to this he had written to Miss Owens offering marriage. He claims that he had received no reply. He understood she had accepted him, but he had not received her letter. While at St. George, Utah, he had made marriage engagements with two young women, sisters. Miles and the two young women from St. George came to Salt Lake and met Miss Owens, from England. He asked his advice, which, as given was, "That if the three marriages were performed they must be in the order of the ages of the young women; that Miss Owens was not the eldest; that Miss Owens felt aggrieved with this arrangement, but that it was insisted upon as a rule of the church. Other testimony showed that the elder Miss Spencer and Miss Owens were introduced and acknowledged afterwards as wives of Miles, but that the younger Spencer sister backed out of the engagement.

Miss Conley was also examined. She was present at the reception at the house of Angus Cameron Thursday evening. Defendant introduced to her Emily Spencer as his wife. The fact of the plural marriage was generally understood by the company. This witness, it is said, has been ordered from her former home by her brother for giving evidence in the case, and has taken refuge with a Gentile's family. Miss Owen, the second wife, was examined. She confirmed John Taylor as to the instructions regarding the order of marriage. The first and second wives had a difficulty that evening, during the wedding assemblage, and Miss Owen slapped the face of the first wife. The mutual husband interfered. She threatened to slap his face also, but was prevented by bystanders. She then left the house, but was forcibly brought back by the defendant and others. This girl Owen, the second wife, is an intelligent and fine looking English girl. She had no place to go after the trial commenced, and was given a home by the United States Marshal. It is proposed to call the attention of the British Minister to her case, hoping that he will interest himself in bringing to justice those who have so brutally outraged her.

THE PERFECTION OF NATURE.

Upon examining the edge of the sharpest razor with the microscope, it will appear fully as broad as the back of a knife—rough, uneven, and full of notches and furrows. An exceedingly small needle resembles an iron bar. But the sting of a bee seen through the same instrument exhibits everywhere the most beautiful polish, without a flaw, blemish or inequality, and ends in a point too fine to be discerned. The threads of a fine lawn are coarser than the yarn with which ropes are made for anchors. But a silk worm's web appears smooth and shining, and everywhere equal. The smallest dot that is made with a pen appears irregular and uneven. But the little specks on the wings of bodies of insects are found to be an accurate circle. How magnificent are the works of Nature!

Both the Emperor of Germany and Prince Bismarck have been overwhelmed with threatening letters, during their Summer travels and recreation.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1878.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with a hallowed custom observed by the people of this State annually since its organization, and now honored by observance throughout the nation, I hereby designate THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF THE PRESENT MONTH as a Day of Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God for the peace and good order which have prevailed in our midst, for the large degree of health, contentment and happiness that we have enjoyed, for a bountiful harvest, and for the manifold blessings that have been vouchsafed to us during the present year.

To this end I invite all our people on the day designated to rest from their ordinary avocations, and to assemble at their respective places of public worship, and there, as well as at their fireside circles, with devout gratitude to acknowledge the loving-kindness and great goodness of our Heavenly Father and implore the continuance thereof.

While we thus joy in our blessings, let us not forget by deeds of benevolence to confer happiness upon others less favored than ourselves.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of Lansing, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and third.

CHAS. M. CROSWELL,
By the Governor:
E. G. D. HOLDEN,
Secretary of State.

FLEEING TO TARRISH.—Senator Barium, of Connecticut, is on his way West.

"IMPROVING an organization" is the tender way in which Butler speaks of the Worcester affair.

The Democrat makes Mr. J. Webster Childs thank God for the Greenbackers. We suppose Mr. Burleigh wishes to hedge.

COLONEL "Bob" Ingersoll says that he prefers Blaine to Grant for a Presidential candidate in 1880. We fear, however, that "Bob" will not have his preference regarded.

PRESIDENT CLARK, fired, no doubt, by the spirit of Oliver Optic, has decided to take Young America abroad, about the first of next May. The party will go around the world at a cost of \$2,500 per student.

"THE people will and must rule in spite of parties, rings, money, intimidation or chicanery," is the conclusion Butler came to on hearing the result of the elections. Strange to say, however, he will continue to kick against the pricks.

A LEARNED Englishman has discovered, by experiments on twenty-seven liquor drinking men, that bread and whisky may safely be taken together. But until some way is found whereby the average drinker can get any bread, the discovery must prove useless.

Mrs. HAYES has had all the wine bins in the White House remodeled into potato bins shelves for pumpkins, and racks for apples. Out of respect for the prejudices of the effete monarchies of the old world, she will allow wine at the diplomatic dinner, but neither she nor the President will drink any of it.

DURING the campaign the Democrats of Ann Arbor tried to make a point against Mr. Willis, saying that through his negligence no mail route over their new railroad had been ordered. Mr. Willis writes to the Register that "deficiency of appropriation is the real cause of the delay, and but for that the route would have been established long ago." Soon they will be crying about subsidies to enfeebled corporations.

NOW THAT it has been decided to combine the Evening Telegraph with the Post and Tribune, the News stands as the only representative of evening journalism in Detroit. There are many people throughout the State who will mourn the untimely death of the Telegraph, not only because of what the paper was, but also because of what it promised to be. We are loath to believe that a paper of the class to which the Telegraph belonged cannot be maintained in Detroit.

THE STEWART GRAVE ROBBERY.

It frequently happens that after the feelings of a community have been outraged in the highest degree, the law offers either no satisfaction or at most a paltry one. And since law is the result of experience such must often be the case. The only fault lies in not framing a new law or strengthening the existing law, when circumstances have shown such a course necessary.

A case in question is the robbery of the grave of A. T. Stewart. The law provides that a person stealing a body for the purpose of selling the same, or for the purpose of dissection, or from mere wantonness, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in State prison not exceeding five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year. A fine not exceeding \$500 may be substituted or added. It is a question whether this law covers the present case, since the object of the robbery was probably to secure a reward for the body.

New York lawyers are able to find so many holes in an apparently close law that where the terms are not perfectly specific, conviction may well be despaired of. Such a state of things is all the more to be deplored because at this time stringent meas-

ures against grave robbing are especially needed. The feeling that "science" demands that graves should be desecrated is becoming all too common. In our own cemetery it is often necessary to watch the graves to see that bodies are protected from the emissaries of the medical school at Ann Arbor.

No penalty is too heavy to visit on the thief who, whatever be his object, thus outrages the deepest feelings of which human nature is capable; and we hope that this last robbery will call the public attention to the matter of effectually protecting graves.

SILVER AND RESUMPTION.

On the first day of January next, the United States is pledged to redeem in coin all greenbacks presented in sums of fifty dollars at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, in New York city. The resumption act, when passed, meant that the United States would redeem its notes in gold; since the passage of the act, however, silver has been remonetized, and now the government has an option between the two metals.

By the terms of the silver law, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to purchase each month not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion, at the market price thereof, and, as fast as purchased, to coin such silver into dollars. Now, the silver bullion in one dollar costs the Treasury about eighty-six cents, so that the United States makes fourteen cents on every dollar coined. To-day, silver maintains a par with greenbacks (but below gold) only because there is such a small amount of silver coined, and because silver is receivable for customs duties. When a full supply of silver shall be issued, the value of every dollar will be equal to the value of the bullion it contains; that is, a silver dollar will be equal to (say) eighty-six cents.

If resumption is made with gold, the greenbacks will be of the same value with gold; but if with silver, then a paper dollar will be equivalent only to a silver dollar. Now, although the silver already coined has been put into circulation, so that the Treasury balance is composed almost wholly of gold coin, still the fact that silver must be coined at the rate of at least two millions a month, and that it is receivable for customs, will keep the Treasury well supplied with silver. Moreover, as silver appears, gold will stand at a premium and whatever circulation it may have attained during the first months of resumption will gradually cease.

The reason for this state of things is obvious. A silver dollar worth (say) ninety cents will pay a greenback debt contracted when greenbacks were worth, as they are now, ninety-nine and three-fourths cents. Under those circumstances, no one will pay domestic debts in anything but silver. Gold, used to pay foreign debts, will flow abroad, and we will be left with a depreciated silver currency.

It is to be noticed that the only difference between silver and paper money is that while a silver dollar cannot decline below the cost of the bullion contained in it, a paper dollar may decline until it has no value whatever.

All of the foregoing has an important bearing on resumption; for if a holder of greenbacks fears that, if he waits, his notes will be redeemed in silver, he will at once obtain gold for them; and in this way resumption will be made hazardous in the extreme. Unless, then, some means can be devised whereby the depreciation of silver may be checked, we will again undergo the evils of a depreciated currency.

A palliative has been discovered by Secretary Sherman, who has determined to withdraw from circulation all United States notes of less denomination than five dollars. As there are now out about \$55,000,000 in one and two dollar bills, this step will make a use for all the silver yet coined and to be coined for several months yet to come.

A complete cure for the evils of the silver bill, however, is to be found elsewhere. Should Congress limit the legal tender quality of the silver dollars (the only denomination coined) to sums of \$100 at most, gold could be maintained in circulation and still an abundant field would be open to silver. The cry of one money for the workingman and another for the capitalist would then be meaningless, for silver and gold would be on a par. Silver would be used for the small payments of every day, and gold for the larger commercial transactions; and thus each metal would be left free to occupy the field in which it can do the best work.

The recent elections have shown Congress that the people are tired of financial uncertainties; let Congress show the people that it understands, and that it will fulfill their desires.

FROM THE DETROIT "INDEX."—The Peruvian Syrup is one of the most wonderful discoveries of the day. It consists of simple yet powerful ingredients skillfully compounded and its positive value as a tonic and purifier is attested by persons of learning and respectability whose veracity cannot be called in question. Temperance people will find the Peruvian Syrup an unequalled iron tonic, entirely free from alcohol, and its use is therefore not attended by the reactionary weakness which follows the use of alcoholic stimulants. A single bottle will convince any one of its positive value. Sold by all druggists almost everywhere.

REMEMBER THIS.

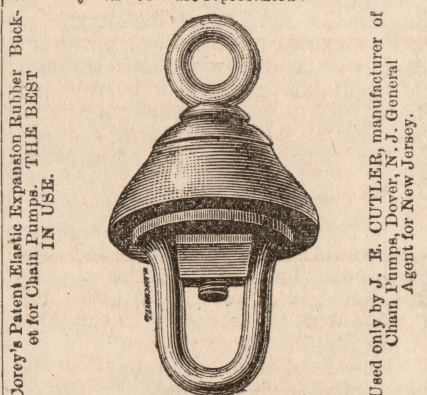
It is with pleasure I can now safely recommend to the public a medicine for the treatment of consumption, asthma, chronic sore throat, catarrh, etc., which I can safely assert has no equal. This medicine has lately introduced to the United States, and is called the Great English Cough Remedy. If you want a medicine for any disease of the throat and lungs, call at my store and

purchase a bottle of the Great English Cough Remedy. I guarantee every bottle. Return it if not satisfied after using one-quarter the contents, and receive back your money, Dr. H. VAN DYKE, Druggist, 760m2

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THE COREY PUMP BUCKET.

The bucket told you all the story;— My muse will tell you all the story;— Is it place for use I here will tell, Is it your cistern or your well, That you, your wife, your son or daughter May easy draw a pail of water. Now if its name you do not know I'll tell before I further go. That you may fully comprehend The meaning which I here intend. "Chain Pump" has always been the name And now to-day remains the same. Its motion still a rotary movement, But I have found a great improvement. And A. L. Corey is the man Who introduced the better plan, And said to me, "Now, Mr. C., Your Chain pumps would better be. For if my bucket you would use To use the buckets he invented. The people surely would them choose." I, therefore, his advice did take And with him did arrangements make To use the buckets he invented. Which by this "cut" are represented:



And with the people do rejoice That I did make so wise a choice. For they are much the best in use, As I from facts can well adduce. The first to mention in their praise Is the speed with which they the water raise, And yet so easy is the way That children think it is to play. Just turn the crank a few times round, And up it comes from 'neath the ground, Froth and sparkling as a rocket, Propelled by Corey's Patent Bucket. And now once more I call attention And say these buckets are "expansion." That when the water becomes more bigger You tighten up the little "wigger." By giving the nut a half a turn, (Which any one can easily learn.) And when this is adjusted, It makes the bucket good as new. And other reasons I give as why The Corey Bucket you should buy. There is no danger of their freezing, And, like a pump, there is no wheezing. Their make is such they cannot rust, There is no wear and no "bust." In fact they are about perfect Of which there is no contradiction; And in your cistern or your well You'll surely say they do excel. But now I'll close my little rhyme, And say no more this present time, Except to add that from this date I'm agent for New Jersey State. And want an agent in each county, To whom I'll pay a liberal bounty, To show them up and help me sell The Corey Bucket for every well.

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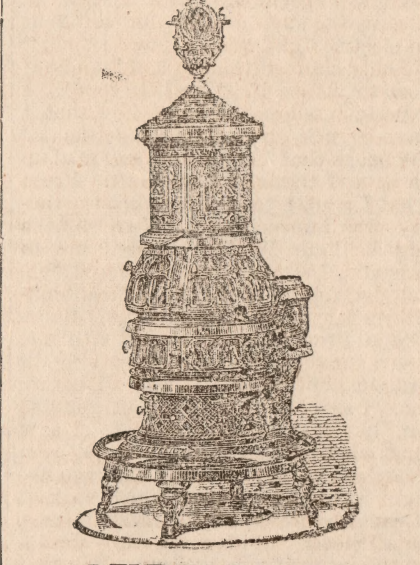
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Have now in full operation the Ashery formerly owned by Mr. C. A. Richards,

No. 6, Forest Avenue,

And will call and get your ashes if you will leave word at the ashery or send by mail. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of house grease. Potash, Hard and Soft soap for family use always on hand and delivered free. Leached ashes for sale at the Ashery or delivered. The Ash Wagon is on the streets every day. 764-784

Best SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON.

is celebrated for being STRONG, ELASTIC, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH. It has been awarded MEDALS at the great Expositions, from the first at Paris, in 1855, to the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876. In this country CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON is widely known in all sections for its Superior Excellence in Machine and Hand Sewing. Their Mills at Newark, N. J., and Paisley, Scotland, are the largest and most complete in the world. The entire process of manufacture is conducted under the most complete and careful supervision, and they claim for their American production at least an equal merit to that produced in Paisley Mills. As

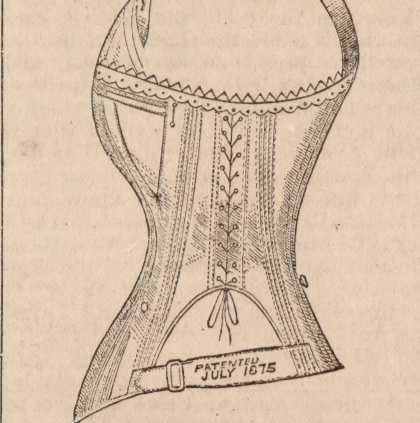
No Grand Prizes were awarded at Paris for Spool Cotton.

they are glad to announce to the American Public that they have been awarded a GOLD MEDAL, being the highest award given for Six-Cord Spool Cotton.

George A. Clark & Brother,

SOLE AGENTS, 400 Broadway, New York.

BEST IN THE WORLD.



It is the BEST because it is manufactured from the finest selected and fully matured leaf, as denoted by the rich red color (no coloring compounds or other injurious substances being used to obtain it). It is the MOST ECONOMICAL because it gives a rich sweet pleasant solid and lasting chew, and will go further and give better satisfaction than any other brand in the market.

"If you try it," "You'll always buy it."

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

MANUFACTURED BY Walker, McGraw Co. DETROIT.

750y1

THE DUPLEX SKIRT SUPPORTER.

The above cut shows a side view of the "Duplex Skirt Supporter." This Supporter is so arranged that it can be instantly adjusted to fit any form, either at the bust or hips. The length of the waist can also be regulated by means of the side lacers. The Skirt Supporter is made with closed or solid backs, and the bones are so arranged that they do not come in the center, thus avoiding any pressure upon the spine, and giving great support. The shoulder straps are cut in such shape that they will not slip from the shoulder, and by means of the buttons the skirts may be suspended, and the entire weight will rest upon the shoulders and not upon the hips, as is the case with ordinary corsets. This Supporter is especially adapted to the present style of dress, being cut perfectly plain and straight in the back, without bustle or fullness. For sale by H. P. Glover. 760-4

New Advertisements.

It having been widely advertised under the caption of

"America Ahead in Spool Cotton,"

that the Jury on Cotton textiles, yarns, and threads, at the Paris Exposition, decreed a Gold Medal and Grand Prize to the William Linen Company for "Spool Cotton" especially adapted for use on Sewing Machines," over all the great thread manufacturers of the world, we owe it as a duty to the public and to Messrs. J. & P. Coats to announce that

No Grand Prizes were decreed at Paris for Spool Cotton.

We are advised by cable of the following awards:

J. & P. COATS. GOLD MEDAL.

William Linen Co., Silver Medal

and we claim for the winners of the First Prize that, as they have established in Rhode Island the largest Spool Cotton Mills in the United States, where their Spool Cotton is manufactured through every process from the raw cotton to the finished spool, AMERICA, as represented by Messrs. J. & P. Coats, is still AHEAD IN SPOOL COTTON.

Auchincloss Brothers, Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS.

Leaders and others engaged in the formation of bands or orchestras should send for our new descriptive catalogue, de-

voted exclusively to information concerning Band and Orchestral requisites, and containing elegant engravings of the latest and most approved style of instruments now in use. Mailed free. Address

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

SWEET'S NAVY TOBACCO

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellent flavor, character of smoking and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trademark is closely imitated on inferior goods, our first tobacco is on every plug, sold by all dealers. Send for sample free, to C. A. Johnson & Co., N. Y., Forwarding, N. Y.

Before You Start, INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS!

Get an Accident Ticket or Yearly Policy in the

TRAVELERS

At Local Agency or at Railway Station.

\$1300 profits on 10 days investment of \$100 in Western Union, October 30th. \$100 Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of \$20, \$50, \$100, - \$500.

Official reports and Circulars free. T. FOTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 25 Wall St., N. Y.

\$7 A day to Agents canvassing for the Fire- side Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address F. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

25 Fancy Cards, with name, 10c. plain or gold. Agents outfit, 10c. 150 styles. Hull & Co., Hudson, N. Y.

25 Chromo Cards, Cupids, Mottos, Flowers, etc. No two alike, with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

A GOLD MEDAL has been awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 to

CLARK'S O. N. T.

Best SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON. is celebrated for being STRONG, ELASTIC, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH. It has been awarded MEDALS at the great Expositions, from the first at Paris, in 1855, to the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876. In this country CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON is widely known in all sections for its Superior Excellence in Machine and Hand Sewing. Their Mills at Newark, N. J., and Paisley, Scotland, are the largest and most complete in the world. The entire process of manufacture is conducted under the most complete and careful supervision, and they claim for their American production at least an equal merit to that produced in Paisley Mills. As

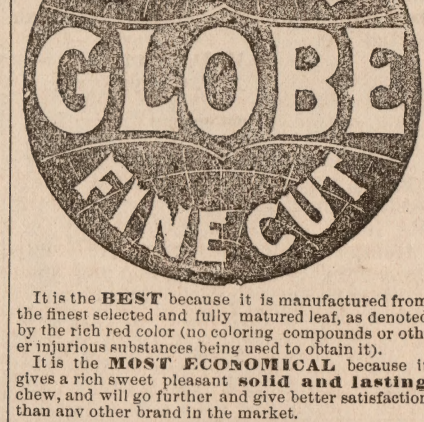
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PHOTOGRAPHS

J. E. WATSON,

GRAND CENTRAL GALLERY,

41 & 43 Monroe Avenue, Detroit,

Call and see the SNOW PICTURES, the latest novelties. 760-773

D. L. MALLORY & CO.

PACKERS OF THE CELEBRATED

DIAMOND BRAND

OF FRESH OYSTERS.



FRUITS and VEGETABLES. Wholesale

Dealers in FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS.

768 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT.

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

TAPPAN, McKILLIP & Co.,

126 Jefferson Ave., Detroit.

We report to subscribers the standing of all business men. Address communications to

J. W. SEATON or J. D. STANDISH.

746-765

GLASS AND PAINT

Wholesale and Retail. Window Glass, Plate Glass, Cut, Stained and Beveled Glass, French and German Looking Glass Plates, Agents for Plate Glass manufacturers, also Beyer, Bannan & Co.'s and Falmstock, Haelet & Schwann (the original E. A. Falmstock). Strictly pure White Lead. Money saved by buying direct from us. Write for prices. 1231 & 1233, 108 W. Second Ave. and 13 and 14 Cass Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

The "CROWNING GLORY"

Is the only Cooking Stove in the world with the Baking Oven Extending Rearward, and over the rear extension a Powerful Flaming Gas Burner. It is manufactured only by

SHERMAN S. JEWETT & CO.

Buffalo and Detroit. None but the genuine articles have the name "Crowning Glory." For sale by any undertaking dealer in every place. It is the only Stove in the world with a Warning Oven under the Firebox, and front doors opening over a detachable shelf in front. Buy the only Cooking Stove ever made exactly suitable for the Farmer's use. 742m

New and Decided IMPROVEMENT in the MANUFACTURE of

UMBRELLAS.

THE LOCK-TIP, Patented Dec. 25, 1877.

The Lock Tip is a metal clasp holding the cover to the tips so securely that it is impossible to pull them apart without tearing the cover all to pieces. We have thus attained in simplest form, what we have tried for years to get, an improvement that requires no explanation. Because it is so important and so introduced this fall upon our celebrated 140 X Umbrella, which are the strongest made.

OUR NEW 140 XX AND XXX UMBRELLAS.

Are made of an entirely new fabric, the finest count, silkiest finish and most durable ever of any material ever made into Umbrellas. The XX & XXX are superior to both the finest Scotch and Alpaca, and will supersede them in all cases wherever shown. SOLD BY LEADING JOBBERS & RETAILERS. 765-768

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1878.

Friends of The Commercial, who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Harriman to send their Printing to this office.

YPSILANTI POST OFFICE.

MAILS ARRIVE.
East—9 and 11:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M.
West—11:30 A. M., and 6 P. M.
Hillsdale—6 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.
East—10:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
West—10:30 A. M., 6 P. M.
Hillsdale—8:15 A. M.

If skies were bluer,
And fogs were fewer,
And fewer the storms on land and sea;
Were shiny summers
Perpetual comers—
What a Utopia this would be!

If life were longer
And faith were stronger,
If pleasure would bide, if care would flee;
If each were brother
To all the other—
What an Arcadia this would be!

Were Greed abolished,
And Gain demolished,
Were Slavery chained and Freedom free;
If all earth's troubles
Collapsed like bubbles—
What an Elysium this would be!

H. S. LEIGH.

THE TRIUMPH OF A MEAN MAN.—On Monday night last, a scamp broke into the factory of Henderson & Sweet, and cut the belts, took the nuts from one of the machines, and then departed, carrying with him some tools. Tools had been missed at various times, and careful examination had made it certain that the thief entered by means of a key; then new locks were put on all the doors, and all went well for a while. It was probably to vent his spite against these fastenings that the belts were cut. Such exhibitions serve to show to what depths pure meanness can descend, and we sincerely hope that the perpetrator may be made to pay the full penalty for such contemptible acts.

THE TRACK VELOCIPED.—The Hillsdale Road has invested in one of those ingenious contrivances known as the track velocipede. It consists of two large wheels, one following the other running on one rail, and a third small wheel running on the other rail. The rider sits astride the large wheels and propels the machine with his hands, the foot attachment being called in as an aid. These velocipedes are a great convenience to wood inspectors and men who have business along the track. The machines can be taken into a baggage car and easily transported from place to place. The inventor is man who, living in Centerville, works in the threshing machine works at Three Rivers. Fearing that he would not be allowed to use the M. C. R. R. tracks, he kept his invention secret for several years, but it was finally discovered, and now the lucky man is getting orders from all over the United States. The velocipedes cost \$35.

OPENING.—Mrs. O. A. Dennis's opening of Millinery, which occurred on Thursday and Friday of the present week, was in every way a success. Mrs. Dennis's new quarters are pleasant and commodious, and her stock of feathers, velvets, plushes, and ornaments, is varied and elegant, reflecting credit upon the good taste which selected them. The bonnets and hats were also stylish, and in many cases elegant. Mrs. Dennis having the services of Mrs. Heath, lately of Chicago, as trimmer. One of the choicest bonnets was a white felt of the cottage shape, corded with pale blue satin and trimmed with satin and an exquisite blue breast; blue satin ties. Another hat in the same tones of color varies in shape, having a flaring brim in front. A bonnet of coronet shape is of black velvet and cardinal, and still another of light felt has flowers and knots of satin ribbon of the old gold shade, combined with a dress of wine tinted feather and dark trimmings.

BELSHAZZAR.—The Cantata of "Belshazzar" will be presented under the direction of Prof. E. M. Foote, on Thursday and Friday evenings of next week. The plot is taken from the 5th chapter of Daniel, and consists of seven scenes, depicting the desolate and mourning Jews, who have been in captivity seventy years, and the hilarity of Belshazzar at the feast given to "a thousand of his lords," where shouts of revelry are exchanged for shrieks of terror at the sudden appearance of the Handwriting on the wall—"Mene, Mene, Tekel, Peres,"—interpreted by Daniel, that the kingdom was numbered, weighed, found wanting, and divided between the Medes and Persians. The entertainment concludes with a brilliant and touching tableau, in which Belshazzar lies slain, with Queen Regent Nitocris, Queen Antonia, and other ladies of the court, bending over him, and the Persian soldier standing in the act of running his spear through Belshazzar's body. This, acted in full Jewish and Chaldean costumes, accompanied by a good orchestra, will make it attractive to all.

THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOL.—The new Fourth Ward School, standing on the corner of Oak and Cemetery streets is now in full running order. The building, constructed by Mr. H. Goodspeed, is a substantial two-story building of brick, and is divided into four rooms. Three of these rooms are now occupied, and the fourth is ready for occupation when the number of scholars shall demand it. At first it was intended to finish only two rooms, but it was found that by adding a third, the schools in the Presbyterian church basement might be discontinued with a saving of a considerable

sum in rent. The Board was authorized to spend \$4,000 on the new school; the building has cost \$3,566.50, the lots \$125, making a total of \$3,991.50. The lots are low and some additional grading is necessary to put them in good condition; crossings, also, are needed. The boys' playground is not fenced in, a fact which the boys can best appreciate. Miss Emma Barr has charge of the west room on the first floor, Miss Mary Holbrook has charge of the east room, and Miss Drury is temporarily in charge of the west room on the second floor.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Church services conducted by the pastor unless otherwise stated.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH (Episcopal), Rev. J. A. Wilson, D. D., rector. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

FIRST EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH, Rev. John M. Richmond, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. J. S. Boyden, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. W. W. Washburn, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. S. R. Chubb, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Catholic), Father De Bever, pastor. Services at 8 and 10:30 A. M.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. J. Bundy, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. Jacob A. Holt, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, E. Laible, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Sabbath School, after morning services.

THE YPSILANTI TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION meets in Light Guard Hall Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

THE TEMPERANCE SUNDAY SCHOOL meets in Band of Hope Hall Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

Sunday School Lesson for to-morrow: "Zacchaeus the Publican," Luke 19: 1-10.

—The Commercial sent to any address from now until January 1, 1880, for one dollar and a half.

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES.

—There never was a larger stock of goods at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

AN ENTERPRISING HOUSE.—Entry Nos. 218 and 219, made by Messrs. M. S. Smith & Co., of display of diamonds, watches, fine gold chains, etc., and the wonderful Century Vase, of solid silver and valued at \$25,000, which attracted so much attention at Philadelphia in 1876, we have marked "Discretionary," and recommend that they be awarded a diploma and a special cash premium of \$50.00. There has probably never, in the history of the Society, been exhibited as fine and valuable a display of diamonds, jewelry, watches, chains, canes, clocks, bronzes, etc., as was made by this firm at our late exhibition, to say nothing of the great risk made in taking so many valuable goods on to a fair ground for exhibition. The expense of doing so must have been very large. In our opinion, there was nothing on exhibition that attracted more attention or did more to make the fair one long to be remembered, than the exhibition made by Messrs. M. S. Smith & Co. Extract from the Report of the State Fair Committee on Awards.

—Boys' Suits and Children's suits at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

—From all parts of the country reports come in of the immense sale and increasing demand for that deservingly popular sewing machine. The Old and Reliable "STANDARD," the price of which the proprietors wisely reduced to \$20, including all the attachments, and at once secured for them a popularity among the people, far beyond that ever yet attained by any other machine at any price, the consequence of which is, agents are leaving the old high priced machines, and seeking territory for the "Standard." Knowing from experience that with the best goods for the lowest price they can out-sell all other machines, where the superior quality and low price is made known. This splendid machine combines all the improvements. It is far ahead of all others for beauty and durability of its work, ease of management, light running and certainty of operation, is sensibly made upon sound principles, with positive working parts all steel, and can safely be put down as the very perfection of a Serviceable Sewing Machine, and at a price far below any other. It is thoroughly warranted for five years. Kept in order free of charge. And sent to any part of the country for examination by the customer before payment of bill. We can predict equally as large a demand for them in this section as in others. Families desiring the best machine manufactured should write direct to the factory. And enterprising persons wishing to seize the chance, should apply at once for so desirable an agency. See advertisement in another part of the paper. Address Standard Machine Company, cor. of Broadway and Clinton Place, New York.

—C. S. Wortley & Bro. employ a first-class cutter, who knows how to make clothes in the latest styles.

CANCERS AND TUMORS CURED.—We kill a Cancer in from one to three hours without use of knife or eating plaster, with little pain. The cancer falls out in ten or twelve days and heals up. We do not prostrate our patients; they can attend to business while being cured. Special attention given to diseases of the eye and Female Difficulties, at the Medical and Surgical Institute and Cancer Infirmary of Drs. Thomas & Lennox, 266 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. Send stamp for circular. 766-769

All the nobby styles of Caps are to be found at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

—Have handsome Hats that come from C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

Our readers will notice in another column the advertisement of J. & P. Coats' Spool Cotton. The manufacturers are fairly groaning under the weight of prize medals received in America, England and France. The American Cotton from the mills of the Messrs. Coats took a gold medal at Paris, a fact which all ladies should bear in mind when buying thread.

—At a less price than ever before you can buy your clothes at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

—Croaking is not confined to the Frog Ponds. At this season almost everybody is hoarse. The bleeding of distressed lungs is heard everywhere. Why is this, when *Hale's Honey of Horshorn and Tar* will cure any cough, cold or hoarseness in 48 hours? Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

—Hats—Caps—Clothes—at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

—If you have the Asthma, go to our popular druggist Dr. H. Van Tuyl and procure a bottle of the Great English Cough Remedy. It is warranted.

—Children's Cote Clothing at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

—Three or four doses of Great English Cough Remedy is warranted to relieve the worst case of sore throat you can produce. Sold by H. Van Tuyl.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina' at the same price?" 731-773

—Bring Bright Boys to C. S. Wortley & Bro's and have them suited.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

When we say we believe, we have evidence to prove that Shiloh's Consumption Cure is decidedly the best Lung Medicine made, in as much as it will cure a common or chronic cough in one-half the time, and relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, and show more cases of Consumption cured than all others. It will cure where they fail, it is pleasant to take, harmless to the youngest child and we guarantee what we say. Price 10cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Fred F. Ingram. 764ylat

DO YOU BELIEVE IT.

That in this town there are scores of persons passing our store every day whose lives are made miserable by Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sore and distressed Stomach, Liver Complaint, Constipation, when for 75 cts. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Fred F. Ingram. 764ylat

The most popular and fragrant Perfume of the day "HACKMETACK," try it. Sold by Fred F. Ingram. 764ylat

A REMARKABLE FACT.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Bosceae's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists in America. 733alt

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

APPLES, per bbl, 50@75
BUCK FLOUR—\$3.00.
BEANS—80@1.10.
BUTTER—15.
CORN—38@40 per bush.
CLOVER SEED—\$3.50 per bush.
CHICKENS—Dressed, 5@7. Live, 4.
EGGS—16.
HAY—\$8.00@10.00 per ton.
HIDES—5c.
HONEY—In cap, 20.
HAMS—9@10.
LARD—The market stands at 8@9.
ONIONS—90 per bbl.
OATS, NEW, 20@25.
PORK—In bbl, \$10.00.
POTATOES—40@50.
TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.60.
TURKEYS—Live, 7@8.
WHEAT, EXTRA—90.
" " No. 1—85.
BUCK WHEAT—50.
WOOL—25@30.

MARRIED.

GAZETTE—McCONNELL. At Ypsilanti, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. John A. Wilson, Mr. JOHN LEROY GAZETTE to Miss SATIE McCONNELL.

WOODRUFF—BOWLBY. At the residence of the bride's father, in Middlebury, Shawassee Co., on the 7th inst., by the Rev. D. L. Eaton, M. T. WOODRUFF, of this city, and EVA, daughter of J. M. Bowlby, Esq. No cards.

POWER, RESONANCE, DURABILITY evenness of action, found in the Billing's Upright Piano only. Sold by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

DAY BOARDERS can be nicely accommodated at J. P. Dickinson's residence No. 25 River St., ten minutes walk from P. O. 763-766

A STUDENT connected with the Agricultural College and also some time in the Normal School, would be glad to teach during his vacation, embracing the winter months. Apply at this office.

FIFTEEN BILLING'S UPRIGHT PIANOS ordered by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

GRATIFY YOUR CHILDREN, by going to the Detroit Gift Ten Store to get your Tea and Coffee Saturday, Nov. 16, in addition to the usual presents, a box or candy will be given you. Come and see the new goods. 766w1

THE TUBULAR BAR places the Billing's Upright Pianos ahead of all others. Sold by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

YES! "Look before you leap," and then go to Guild's and buy a better Cigar for five or ten cents than you can get at any other place in the city, and don't be deceived!

WE SPEAK KNOWINGLY when we assert that Hall's Vegetable Sialian Hair Renewer is the best article of the kind sold on the American Continent. Personal trial has demonstrated this, and the article is an elegant and cleanly one, without which we think no toilet complete. Messrs. Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch street, Philadelphia, are the agents for the article, and when our Philadelphia friends return from Cape May, they should certainly procure some of it. We know of no such article extant for the hair, and thus speak in such decided and emphatic terms.—Ocean Foam, Cape May, N. J.

OF THE NINE GRAND PRIZES awarded to American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition, one of them was awarded to the No. 3 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, over 80 competing machines. For sale by Robbins & Sweet. 765w2

SPLENDID line Beaver Cloaks at Robbins & Sweet's. Look at them before you buy. 765w4

MILLINERY! New Goods just received! Children's Clothes made to order. Dress maker and three apprentice girls wanted. Rooms over Wortley's Clothing store, Ypsilanti. Mrs. JONES, w2

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a stock of those HEAVY ALL WOOL HOSE, they are as good as HOME MADE. ROBBINS & SWEET. 765w4

Local and Special Notices.

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist, Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

THAT "THAT GOOSE"

May wave long on Huron St. I respectfully invite my friends to pass not to the right or left, but bring their dress and business suits to me and I will cut and make them up neatly and with dispatch. 744-ly RICHARD MILLER, Ypsilanti.

WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY REPAIRING and CLEANING. Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's bakery, at the Depot. JOHN BIDDLE. 729

THAT IS SO, WHAT?

E. Elliott Cleans and Repairs Clothes better than any one in town. Why just look at these clothes of mine, they look as good as new. Just look in his shop and see for yourself. Bring along those faded garments and have them dyed and made equal to new clothes and save money. E. ELLIOTT, Opp. Fireman's Hall, Huron St.

Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, NOV. 10th, 1878.

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
Chicago.....Lv.	7:30	9:00	4:00	5:15	9:00
Michigan City.....	9:25	11:15	6:35	7:40	11:15
New Buffalo.....	9:47	11:39	6:57	8:02	11:39
Niles.....	10:45	12:15	8:15	9:00	12:15
Kalamazoo.....	10:55	12:25	8:25	9:10	12:25
Battle Creek.....	11:25	12:55	8:55	9:40	12:55
Marshall.....	12:30	1:00	9:00	9:45	1:00
Albion.....	12:50	1:20	9:20	10:05	1:20
Jackson.....Ar.	1:45	2:15	9:55	10:40	2:15
Jackson.....Lv.	4:40	5:10	10:50	11:35	5:10
Chelsea.....	5:05	5:35	11:15	12:00	5:35
Dexter.....	5:20	5:50	11:30	12:15	5:50
Ann Arbor.....	5:35	6:05	11:45	12:30	6:05
Ypsilanti.....	5:50	6:20	12:00	12:45	6:20
Wayne Junction.....	6:02	6:32	12:12	12:57	6:32
G. T. Junction.....	6:33	6:55	12:25	1:10	6:55
Detroit.....Ar.	6:45	7:20	12:40	1:25	7:00

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 11:00 A. M.

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
Detroit.....Lv.	7:00	9:35	4:45	6:20	9:50
G. T. Junction.....	7:15	10:00	5:00	6:35	10:10
Wayne Junction.....	7:46	10:25	5:32	7:10	10:42
Ypsilanti.....	8:10	10:45	5:50	7:35	11:04
Ann Arbor.....	8:30	11:00	6:10	7:55	11:21
Dexter.....	8:45	11:15	6:25	8:10	11:36
Chelsea.....	9:15	11:45	6:55	8:40	12:06
Jackson.....Ar.	10:20	12:15	8:00	9:40	12:45
Marshall.....	11:50	1:30	9:10	11:03	1:45
Battle Creek.....	12:19	1:55	9:40	11:35	2:10
Kalamazoo.....	1:13	2:35	10:30	12:25	2:52
Niles.....	2:05	4:07	11:20	1:15	3:45
Michigan City.....	4:30	5:20	12:55	4:15	5:30
Chicago.....Ar.	6:50	7:40	10:50	6:45	8:00

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday and Sunday excepted. ‡Daily.

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 3:51 P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Supt., Detroit, Mich.

HENRY C. WESTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.

Detroit Express.....10:30 A. M.
Mail.....5:20 P. M.

LEAVE YPSILANTI.

Evening Express.....7:40 P. M.
Mail.....8:15 A. M.

SALINE.

GOING EAST.
Detroit Express.....Arrive 9:50 A. M.
Mail.....4:53 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Evening Express.....8:10 P. M.
Mail.....9:25 A. M.

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS.

Everything in the Drug line I will sell at the VERY LOWEST Cash figures.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled, with accuracy, at all times, day and night.

Finest Brand of CIGARS.

FRED F. INGRAM,

Opp. Depot.

FIAT MONEY!

NATIONAL BANK NOTES!
SILVER & GOLD!

Can be invested at

FRANK SMITH'S

EMPORIUM.

At a profit of from

50 TO 100 PER CENT.!

This being the best time in the year to paper your houses, and

Paper Hangings

Being Cheaper than ever before known in the history of the

YANKEE NATION,

A little time might be well spent in looking over the stock at the EMPORIUM. A large lot of

NEW PAPERS!

Just arriving! You will save time and money by opening your want book first at the

EMPORIUM!

Filled with the utmost care, and no fancy prices thereon!

—CALL AT THE—

"EMPORIUM!"

1842. 1878.

FRESH ARRIVAL

Of a large stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

AT SAMSON'S.

Direct from New York—bought very low for cash and will be sold regardless of all former prices.

YPSILANTI, NOV. 16, 1878.

The Election.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is a victory all along the line. This city has overturned Tammany. The State has chosen an Assembly overwhelmingly Republican, has elected a Republican Judge, and has sent twenty-four Republicans to the next Congress in the place of seventeen in this one. Massachusetts has buried General Butler under an adverse majority of 40,000. Pennsylvania has handsomely reversed the Democratic vote of last year, carried the Legislature, and saved the United States Senator. Connecticut has secured her Legislature, and so ended the career of Barnum, the mule-buyer. New Jersey rescues the majority of her Congressional delegation from the Democrats, and so insures a Republican vote, if the next Presidency should be thrown into the House.

It is all done, too, with the emphasis of right positive votes. Edward Cooper is Mayor of New York by a majority of nearly twenty thousand. L. P. Morton defeats Willis by 6,000. McCook is re-elected by 5,000. Chittenden goes back to stand for hard money by an increased vote. In the interior the majorities, especially for Congressmen, are almost unprecedented. The dispatches at 1 o'clock this morning were talking of 4,000 majority for Hiscock, 3,000 for Warner Miller, the same for Wood, 2,500 for Dwight, 8,000 for Ketcham, and so on throughout the State; while the Legislature, which is to choose the successor to Roscoe Conkling, is even more heavily Republican than that which elected him in 1872. The voice of the people elsewhere is equally emphatic. Massachusetts defeats Butler by as large a majority as she gave for Hayes. Pennsylvania claims a larger majority now than she gave in 1876. Connecticut not only tells Barnum to leave the Senate, but she sends Hawley back to take the place of a Democrat in the House.

In one word, so far as the news has yet reached us, the Republican masses have everywhere come solidly into line once more, as they always do when a real emergency confronts them. They have ended the apprehensions of those who feared the Republican party was going to pieces. They have laid the rising spectre of unresisted Democratic control in Washington. They have at least won handsome fighting ground for 1880, and have probably enabled us to enter upon that Presidential contest with the advantage of position, and the chances decidedly in our favor.

It is a splendid victory for honest money. The platform and the canvass in New York were as explicit as words could make them, and Mr. Conkling's admirable speech at Saratoga gave the tone to the whole campaign. The ringing hard-money speech of Gulusha A. Grow at Oil City, at the very outset of the Pennsylvania campaign, did the same for that State, and next to Governor Hoyt. Mr. Grow has been the speaker most in demand throughout their canvass. In Massachusetts the issue was yet more sharply drawn, and it will be long before another man of power throws himself away on the theory that Bay State voters really prefer rascality in National finance. All the more important victories yesterday were won in a square fight for the National honor, and against the lunacy or dishonesty of Greenbackers and their allies, the Democrats.

It is the public verdict about Fraud. The ears of the country have been dinning with that cry long enough; the chosen President of forty millions has been insulted at home, and the good name of the Nation has been smeared abroad as long as the people are willing to stand it. Voters have made up their minds as to where the "Fraud" was, in connection with the last Presidential election. They have read the secret correspondence of Grammercy Park, and yesterday's ballots tell what they think of it.

It is the public verdict on the course of the Democratic party in power. The last session of Congress showed what that party meant to do. It was given just about rope enough to hang itself, and it made the best possible use of what it had. Incoherent, irresponsible, ignorant, rapacious, wholly unfit to govern, its recklessness has disgusted that sober class of voters who stand in the independent middle line and decide elections. Their best judgment is shown in the increased returns of Republicans to the next House.

It is the Northern verdict on the attitude of the South. Never was a defeated people so generously treated; never did a victorious Administration make such sacrifices to conciliate its enemies and promote harmony. The renewal of bulldozing in South Carolina, Louisiana and elsewhere has been one Southern response. The firm alliance between the Solid South and the dangerous elements at the North for soft money and raids upon the National Treasury, has been another. The Northern people have seen these responses, and the vote shows that they understood them.

On the whole, the judgment of the Northern people is that the destinies of the country are still safest in the hands of the party that freed the slave, preserved the Union, and stands now the bulwark of the National honor, and the champion of national finance. Yesterday's work made this judgment plain. We may now confidently hope that the work of 1880 will make it plainer still. For the first time since the inauguration of President Hayes there is good reason to trust that he may have a Republican successor.

Who Pays the Taxes?

Have the laboring classes of this country any just grounds for complaint, so far as taxation by the United States government is concerned? Of course you understand that not one cent of the tax that you pay to the municipal authorities, your town and city collectors, goes to the general government. The nation gets all the money required for all expenses and payments, interest upon the debt, pensions, war and navy department, sundry civil expenses, etc., from two

sources, namely, internal revenue and customs duties, and levies these duties upon articles not generally used or consumed by the laboring class; but the great bulk of it all is paid by the rich, the extravagant, and luxurious. The following are the only items from which taxes are received in the department of

INTERNAL REVENUE IN 1877.

From liquors.....	\$7,469,430
To-acco.....	41,106,647
Beers.....	9,480,789
National banks.....	7,600,000
Stamps.....	6,500,000
Penalties.....	41,999

CUSTOMS IN 1877.

Liquors.....	\$7,000,000
Cigars.....	8,000,000
Rich silks.....	1,400,000
Kid gloves.....	2,000,000
China and glassware.....	4,000,000
Laces, velvets, feathers, flowers, and other articles of fancy millinery.....	6,000,000
Diamonds.....	1,113,000
Confectinery.....	2,000,000
Watches and paintings.....	1,076,150
Fine linens.....	3,000,000

Broadcloths, fine wools, Brussels carpets, tapestries, fringes, India and cashmere shawls, etc..... 2,000,000
Fine hosiery, furs, musical instruments, salad oils, sardines, brim-hes, figs, gas coal, lemons, oranges, opium, hams, jute, colors, dyes, fireworks, etc..... 9,000,000
Sugar and molasses..... 38,000,000

The national banks, in addition, at so paid state and municipal taxes amounting to nearly \$10,000,000. In the above table even numbers are given, but the amounts are substantially as found in the official reports.

How could there be a system of revenue devised whereby the great mass of the people could be more favored? With the exception of the stamp on matches, and the tax on sugar and molasses, the laboring classes pay but little of these revenues, since they are not to any great extent users of the articles and commodities upon which they are levied. One hundred and twenty-three millions of this money, it will be observed, is derived from liquors, beers, cigars, and tobacco, which certainly no one is compelled to use, which they need not use, and consequently they can rid themselves of all burdens in that direction whenever they please. No government of the earth has ever shown so much care and consideration for the laboring people in its collection of revenue as has this country. [Gen. J. A. Hall's speech in Boston.]

What Resumption Will Be.

From the Springfield Republican.

As the moment of resumption approaches, the business public cannot repress a shiver now and then, somewhat as the most willing bride dreads the all-decisive moment of the wedding ceremony. What will it be like, and what if we should break down? It is well to bear in mind precisely what resumption is to be, as thus far defined by law. The resumption act, after other entirely irrelevant provisions, and the clauses authorizing the contraction which has taken place in greenbacks and bank notes, says:

"And on and after the first day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasury of the United States in the city of New York, in sums not less than \$50."

That simple statement is the whole legal authority for the resumption of specie payments, and it explodes a multitude of bugbears. First, the redemption of the greenbacks is conditional on their presentation for redemption. The idea of the *New York Evening Post* and *Hartford Courant* that resumption means the extinction of the greenbacks, has no foundation. If the people want them as money and do not present them for redemption, they cannot be "paid off," as these journals claim. Anybody who supposes that \$346,000,000 of money current from Maine to Texas is going to be presented for redemption will also look for lark showers. Second, resumption is a purely Government affair. Greenbacks will still be legal-tender for all the purposes for which they ever were legal-tender; and bank notes will continue to be payable as now in legal-tenders. Resumption is purely an act of the Government, and does not affect past contracts or present obligations between one citizen and another.

The Largest Tree in California

Four years ago Prof. Knowles, a geologist, found a gigantic tree in the mountains of Fresno county, within twenty miles of Mount Whitney, apex of the Sierras, and three men spent nearly a year in cutting out a section of it for exhibition. They succeeded, and the portion removed by them is now in Stockton, on its way East. The Stockton Independent has the following:

The tree was 240 feet high but must have once been much higher, as in some storm hundreds of years ago the top was broken off at the height of 240 feet, where the body was 22 feet in diameter. It measured 111 feet in circumference at the base, which is four feet greater than the largest tree of the Mariposa grove. Twelve feet from the ground the circumference was 79 feet 8 inches. The plan of getting out the section was to erect a staging and chop off the tree at a height of 26 feet from the ground. With axes they then gouged out the stump to a depth of 14 feet leaving only about six inches of wood next the bark. The shell was then sawed vertically into sections of about three or four feet in width, cut loose from the stump and lowered to the ground with block and tackle. The next difficulty was to transport it to the railroad, and for this purpose a load was built some five miles at a cost of \$1,000. It required eight 4-horse teams to haul it, one piece being a good road. The entire cost of getting it out was about \$5,000. It was packed in hay and arrived in good order.

Snook's boy heard him say the other day that there was "money in hems," and he proceeded to investigate his father's poultry. He had gone through a dozen fine specimens, when the old gentleman came upon him, and the boy now wonders if there is any balm in Gilead.

The millennium will not arrive so long as cigar-makers label their boxes "Pure Havana—five cents."

THE LEGISLATURE.

The following is the composition of the Legislature, Republicans in Roman, Democrats in SMALL CAPS, Nationals in OAPS: THE SENATE.

1. JAMES D. WELLS.
2. Thomas W. Palmer.
3. W. W. DUFFIELD.
4. J. Webster Childs.
5. H. A. Conant.
6. R. B. Robbins.
7. H. C. HODGE.
8. J. C. Patterson.
9. Alexander Hewitt.
10. Joseph W. French.
11. E. Lakin Brown.
12. J. M. Shepard.
13. Wm. Chamberlain.
14. Franklin B. Wallin.
15. J. L. McPeak.
16. John S. Tooker.
17. H. Halbert.
18. J. D. YERKES.
19. S. R. Billings.
20. J. B. Moore.
21. C. McElroy.
22. B. W. Hutton.
23. W. H. P. BENJAMIN.
24. J. P. RHODEMAKER.
25. M. B. HINE.
26. G. A. Parr.
27. W. A. Ambler.
28. J. W. Cochran.
29. C. V. TYLER.
30. Geo. W. Bell.
31. S. M. Stephenson.
32. S. D. North.

Republicans 24, Democrats 5, Nationals 3.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Allegan county—1. *Crosby Eaton; 2. H. E. BLACKMAN.
Alpena District—J. B. TURNBULL.
Antrim District—O. D. Wood.
Barry county—1. L. M. Dewey; 2. G. C. McALLISTER.
Bay county—2. A. WALTON; 2. N. KNIGHT.
Benzie District—W. H. Francis.
Berrien county—1. L. M. Ward; 2. A. S. Sherwood; 3. B. R. Sterna.
Branch county—1. *Rodney K. Twadell; 2. James L. Wilson.
Calhoun county—1. G. Robertson; 2. J. H. Campbell; 3. E. Cox.
Cass county—S. Johnson.
Cheboygan District—A. JACKSON.
Clinton county—1. *E. V. Chase; 2. F. NECKER.
Delta District—J. D. Ross.
Eaton county—1. S. M. Wilkins; 2. O. S. Barnes.
Genesee county—1. Bedtelyon; 2. *John Willett.
Grand Traverse District—H. P. May.
Grant county—1. *Wm. S. Throck.
Hillsdale county—1. *C. Mosher; 2. S. B. Brown.
Houghton county—Charles Briggs.
Huron county—J. Lundington.
Ingham county—1. O. A. Bowen; 2. A. J. Bullen.
Ionia county—1. George Pray; 2. *S. A. Yeomans.
Isabella District—*S. W. Hopkins.
Jackson county—1. M. H. Raymond; 2. Jas. Gould; 3. SYLVESTER STRONG.
Kalamazoo county—1. *J. Parsons; 2. J. F. Oliver.
Kent county—1. W. H. POWERS; 2. L. V. MOUTON; 2. H. H. McCOORMICK; 3. *A. B. Cheney.
Lake District—*O. O. Stanchfield.
Lapeer county—1. *John T. Rich; 2. *W. L. Abbott.
Lenawee county—1. *A. D. Hall; 2. S. W. Bennett; 3. M. Carpenter.
Livingston county—1. O. H. OBER.
Macomb county—1. W. PARKER; 2. Alexander Grant.
Manistee County—Wm. PROBERT.
Marquette county—1. C. G. Griffey; 2. H. O. Young.
Mecosta County—Fitch Phelps.
Midland District—O. E. McCutcheon.
Monroe County—1. *L. B. MILLER; 2. J. S. SPRONG, JR.
Montcalm County—S. R. Stevens.
Muskegon County—Henry H. Holt.
Newaygo County—E. E. Edwards.
Oakland County—1. W. E. LITTLE; 2. George Yerkes; 3. Chas. Baldwin.
Oceana County—A. LEWIS.
Ontonagon District—D. Brockway.
Osceola District—*W. H. Palmer.
Ottawa County—1. Wm. H. Curtis; 2. B. LAUBACH.
Saginaw County—1. W. SHATTUCK; 2. John S. Estabrook; 3. G. F. Vein Fleck.
Sanilac County—J. S. Thompson.
Shiawassee County—1. *Rasclaus Reed; 2. *D. W. Sharts.
St. Clair County—1. P. S. CARLETON; 2. J. H. White; 3. J. R. McGurk.
St. Joseph County—1. OTTO MOE; 2. J. HAMMILL.
Tuscola County—Geo. H. Granger.
Van Buren County—1. *E. P. Hill; 2. *J. E. Ferguson.
Washtenaw county—1. *E. P. Allen; 2. A. J. Sawyer; 3. J. I. ROBINSON.
Wayne County—1. Frank A. Noah, Geo. H. Hopkins, Warren G. Vinton, AUGUST GORIEL, J. C. DONNELLY, JOSEPH KEHN, JAMES E. GIBBARD; 2. F. W. A. Kurth; 3. E. W. Cottrell; 4. Jos. WALZ.
Representatives 71, Democrats 18, Nationals 11.
*Renominated. *Elected by Democratic and National fusion. †Seat will be contested.

State Treasurer's Report.

From the Lansing Republican.

The annual report of the state treasurer for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1878, now in the printer's hands, includes of course all the details of receipts and expenditures recently published. Other facts we summarize as follows:

Swamp land warrants issued for the year, \$70,350.32; refunded, \$100; balance from previous year, \$54,697.05; total, \$125,147.37; warrants paid, \$71,937.95; outstanding at close of year, \$53,209.42.

The total cash demands against the state treasurer now due or maturing on or before Jan. 1, 1879, amount to \$75,200.29 for interest, bonds, and coupons; \$231,723.83 for appropriations; and \$550,864.88 are held for trust funds; total demands, \$857,789. The entire balance in the treasury Oct. 1, was \$400,340.35.

The total interest on surplus funds, specific taxes, and U. S. bonds for the past year has been \$47,839.57, and for the past four years, \$238,147.82.

The entire receipts during the year for specific taxes have been \$635,220.51. In two years more the surplus specific taxes will be sufficient, after paying the interest on the trust funds and bonded debt, to extinguish the entire bonded debt of the state, and then this large surplus will go to enlarge the primary school interest fund, according to constitutional provisions.

During the last four years the state has paid for educational purposes from the treasury \$1,527,655.76, and in the same time she has paid off \$628,985.67 of our bonded debt, saving annually \$28,733.09 of interest.

The sinking fund now amounts to \$724,251.44 and the bonded debt to \$659,149.97, leaving only \$234,898.53 net debt above the means ready for its payment.

There have been surrendered to various township boards during the last year, railroad aid bonds, amounting to \$39,500, and there now remain in the hands of the treasurer bonds issued by 13 different townships, amounting in the aggregate to \$276,492.90.

The treasurer recommends that inasmuch as the general fund is now overdrawn, all future appropriations shall carry a tax for their payment.

Gold in the Treasury—Circulation per Capita.

Secretary Sherman has written the following letter in regard to the condition of the Treasury for specie resumption.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1878.
To L. Leroy H. Dodd, Buchanan, Mich.:

SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. making certain inquiries as to the amount of paper circulation per capita in this country and the principal countries of Europe. In reply I have to inform you that on the 1st inst. the coin balance of the Treasury was \$232,659,646. This entire amount, however, was not available for resumption purposes, but subject to liabilities as follows: Interest due and unpaid \$9,345,289; debt on which interest has ceased, \$12,524,690; interest thereon, \$373,585; coin certificates, gold, \$32,826,600; coin certificates, silver, \$1,845,070; unclaimed interest, \$9,547; unmatured bonds called for resumption, \$41,500,000; total, \$98,427,781, leaving for resumption purposes \$134,231,865. The coin receipts into the Treasury will probably exceed by a considerable amount the coin payments between now and January, 1879, so that at least the above balance will then be available for resumption purposes. It should also be borne in mind that meanwhile there is no probability of the entire coin liabilities being presented for payment.

As to the paper circulation of European countries this department has not information except what can be obtained from publications open to all. The London Economist of September 14th, 1878 (latest at hand), states the amount of the paper circulation of the banks in the United Kingdom, less the amount retained by the banking department of the Bank of England, to be \$43,968,971; the circulation of the Bank of France (which alone in France has authority to issue notes) to be, September 6th, \$94,710,000, and that of the Imperial Bank of Germany, September 6th, \$30,415,000. It is understood that some country banks of Germany have authority, under certain restrictions, to issue notes, but as the amount issued is not stated in financial publications, it is believed to be inconsiderable. Reducing these amounts to the currency of this country, the per capita of circulation appears to be as follows:

Country.	Circulation.	Population, Latest Est.	Per Capita.
France.....	\$469,967,000	36,905,788	\$12.48
United Kingdom.....	218,965,000	33,474,000	6.39
Germany.....	148,015,000	42,727,390	3.47
United States.....	688,597,275	47,000,000	14.65

It will be seen that the aggregate, as well as the per capita amount, of paper circulation is larger in this country, than in any of the other countries named, and largely in excess of any except that of France. In that country, however, the circulation has been reduced to the amount above stated since November, 1873, from \$402,000,000, a reduction of \$141,093,000, while in the same period the metallic reserve of the bank has increased from \$146,000,000 to \$435,000,000.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

Taxation of Church Property.

The following resolutions were passed at the recent session of the Michigan Conference of Unitarian Churches:

Whereas, The fundamental principles of this government are based upon the absolute separation of Church and State; and

Whereas, The exemption of churches from taxation is an infringement of this principle, and that the further exemption of churches will be detrimental to both Church and State; therefore be it

Resolved, That this conference earnestly protest against this species of injustice which compels the indirect taxation of many of our citizens to support forms of worship in which they do not believe, and which demoralizes the ethical standard of the churches themselves, making them dependents upon the State rather than inferior yet independent factors of it.

Resolved, That a copy of this protest be published in the State papers, and a certified copy of the same forwarded to the State Legislature of Michigan at its next session, by the Secretary of this conference.

THE KIND OF RELIGION WE WANT.

—We want a religion that softens the step and tunes the voice to melody and fills the eye with sunshine, and checks the impatient exclamation and harsh rebuke; a religion that is polite, deferential to superiors, courteous to inferiors, and considerate to friends; a religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being cross when dinner is late, and keeps the wife from fretting when the husband tracks the newly washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and doormat; keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross and amuses the children as well as instructs them, cares for the servants besides paying them promptly, projects the honey-moon into the harvest-moon, and makes the happy home like the Eastern firetree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripened fruit. We want a religion that shall interpose between the ruts and the gullies and rocks of the highway of life and the sensitive souls that are travelling over them.

Up in Dubuque there is a saloon man named Pewter. Well, just to give this game a start, we lead out by betting that he has an ugly mug.—[K. K.] The pint is well taken. [Boston Traveller.] That's right, give it to him, show him no quarter.

The Danbury News is full of new ideas. Witness this: "A ball of hair weighing nearly a pound was taken from the stomach of a calf in Bridgeport. What a butter cow she would have been!"

Americans have every reason to be satisfied with the result of their efforts at the Paris Exposition, and with the manner in which their interests were cared for by our representative Gen. McCormick.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

If the passes forming the only road from Russia to India are under Russian control, Russian and English power is equally balanced in the East. Afghanistan is the one point where the entire might and influence of England may be effectually resisted and paralyzed by Russia. Suppose these passes—the strategic pivot of the Oriental question—become English property, there will be no end to English pretensions. Afghanistan is to be conquered by one of those coups which have made India an English dependency. Headed by the Times newspaper, the English press is hounding public opinion against the defenseless Ameer. Russia should make the Ameer's cause her own, and by the dispatch of a sufficient force, render Afghanistan invincible. A small Russian corps would suffice to force England to stake her Asiatic position on the issue of the struggle. For Russia to defend the Ameer is to vindicate her own Imperial interest, an office altogether different from the Quixotic defense of the Slav.

The lighting of East Liverpool, Ohio with natural gas from wells, has often been briefly mentioned. The fact is that the plan has been for many years in successful operation. The gas comes continuously and in large quantity from several deep wells, and is available not only for light, but for heat. For light it requires no preparation, but burns readily with great illuminating power. The flames in the street lamps are not put out in the daytime, because that would cost something, and the gas does not. Pipes carry the gas into grates and stoves, where it is used for heating and cooking. The first gas well was opened twenty years ago, and its supply is not yet in the least diminished.

Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, has had a sharp warning for a man of 73 that his career is approaching its end. An epileptic attack has given all Europe a fit, and the thread of his public service must henceforth be pretty slender. The Tory leader next in prominence and likely to succeed him must be the marquis of Salisbury for a time at least—a great nobleman, a hard-headed, powerful, plain-spoken man, afraid of nobody, autocratic perhaps to a fault, and needing the bits.

The relations of Mexico to the United States, and her manifest efforts to entertain cordial relations with our country, should by every sense of honor and courtesy meet with a like response from our people. The authorities of Mexico have lately seconded every effort of the United States to suppress the marauding bands upon the border.

Castor-oil has been introduced into the Texas schools as an instrument of torture. A teacher in Galveston compelled a boy to take a heavy dose as punishment for smoking, and rubbed castor-oil over a girl's lips for swearing. The punishment was effective, but the people swell with indignation, and pronounce it barbarous.

"That which may arouse the anger of a multitude to-day may be received by them as praiseworthy and of good repute to-morrow, and crowds of scoffers are not unfrequently turned into zealous converts."

Maud S., a Cincinnati filly, trotted a mile in 2:17½, October 26, the fastest time on record for a four year old. The next day she was sold by Capt. Stone to W. H. Vanderbilt, of New York, for \$21,000. Capt. Stone bought her for \$350. Maud S. is a beautiful golden chestnut filly, without white, fifteen hands three inches high; by Harold, out of Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. She has a graceful, easy, yet determined way of going, and if she trots in 2:17½ at four years old, the Lord only knows how fast she will go in the time to come.

Mr. Moody has begun his Baltimore meetings, which are being held in the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal church, an edifice capable of holding 2250 people, with standing and sitting room all occupied. Arrangements have been made for afternoon and evening meetings, and it looks like a regular campaign, as a choir of 100 singers has been organized and there is talk of getting Sankey back from England to help his old yoke-fellow.

Prince Bismarck is dealing with the German Socialists as Harrison dealt with the royalists at Naseby. He "does the work not negligently." The energies which the Prince is putting forth in this business indicates that he either has or believes himself to have solid reasons for relying on the continuance of friendly relations with France. This being the case, he can well afford to leave the rest of Europe "to stew in its own gravy."

An effort is being made by a number of Italians in Vineland to add silk-raising to the industries of the State of New Jersey. These gentlemen have had some experience in the business in their own country and are confident that the soil and climate of New Jersey are adapted to the purpose. They have already organized a society and propose taking immediate action in regard to securing a supply of worms.

PICTURE OF AFGHAN LIFE.—Two men quarreled and one was wounded. He refused to have his arm amputated, and he died. His brother, as next in kin, claimed the antagonist's life. A European writer thus describes the final scene: "About noon there were a great crowd and tumult of voices outside the citadel gate, but as we knew what was to take place we did not go out to hear the ceremony. Presently the din was hushed, there was a momentary pause of complete silence, and then a sudden outburst of applause. We hardly needed to be told what had happened, but soon after Feramuz Khan came in, in perfect ecstasies of delight at the brutal sight he had just witnessed and applauded. He told us that after the Judge had pronounced the prisoner guilty, he consigned him to the care of the avenger, who at once stepped forward, and unsheathing his knife, threw down his brother's homicide, and kneeling on his chest, with a sonorous Bismillah—a rahmin (in the name

of God the most merciful and gracious, cut his throat from ear to ear as he would have done that of a sheep."

Extract from a N. Y. Tribune criticism: "He has dazzled us by his brilliant and perfect technique; he has excited us by his fiery spirit; he has awed us by an indescribably serene sense of force; and he has seized upon our sympathies; and so he has won, by this series of victories over the intellect and affections, a most absolute mastery of his audience." P. S.—"He" played on a fiddle.—[Nor. Her.] Oh you are not simple enough yet. Say, he scraped the cat-gut.

The Salt Lake Daily News (Mormon) of Oct. 17 is hopeful of the ultimate triumph of polygamy in this country. It says complacently:

A man who is intimate on short acquaintance is usually "short" on intimate acquaintance.—[Boston Globe.]

Schoolhouses and Churches.

There is no greater evidence of the extravagance into which, as a people, we fell previous to the hard times, than the costly schoolhouses of the country. We acted on the presumption that if we sent our children to splendid schoolhouses they would be splendidly educated. We venture the suggestion that elegant edifices have very little to do with the development of children's minds; and that all the costly schoolhouses of the country could be swept away and inferior looking ones put in their places, without loss to the children, provided that we could multiply the number of good teachers. The schoolhouse is nothing, or next to nothing. The teacher is everything. Give better salaries to the teachers and build cheaper structures. That would indeed be wisdom.

The teacher is a gift of creation. You cannot obtain one as you can an article made to order and turned out by the dozen. One "nature born" teacher in a township would probably give a larger total than the county can furnish. And when a man or woman is found gifted in teaching, it is in the interest of education—the interest of the future of the country—that that person, if needs be, be bribed to adopt the profession of teaching. Large salaries to teachers should be the motto in order that natural teachers may be induced to become educators of the children. Cheapen the cost of your schoolhouses, friends, and increase the salaries of your teachers. Then employ only the best. Small salaries to the teachers and large buildings to teach in, are a demonstration of our foolishness. Apropos of the above, costly churches come in the same line of remark. A costly church, a small audience, and a poorly paid preacher. How often they go together. As an ornament to the city, a huge pile of stones placed in architectural adjustment is to be desired; but as a help to the inner spiritual life of the people—as a means of comfort to those who are distressed, of strength to the weak, and of salvation to the lost—pray what help are they at all? Better put the money into a plainer and a larger building, and into the services of the Sabbath, so that people may have the best, the very best. An elegant table with scant food is a mockery to hunger; and elegant churches with a thin, juiceless service, are a mockery to the soul. We have spent too much money on schoolhouses and churches both. The education and the piety of the country have not been advanced by our policy. We have made a mistake.

Unconscious Forces of Society.

It is one of the most common reflections that very important effects may grow from quite unintentional and unconscious causes. If nothing is unproductive in human life and intercourse, then much the larger amount of consequences proceeds from such sources; for the undesigned, the seemingly fortuitous agency of people, is immensely more prolific of results of some sort than what is undertaken with a set motive. If personal responsibility attaches to this kind of causation, it might very well wake us up to a less absent-minded way of living. Perhaps it might be exacting too much of us always to be planning what now and what next in the every-day interchanges of the family and society. It is very delicious to drift on the current sometimes, letting the rudder and sails take care of themselves. On a smooth stream and with no squall-clouds about, this may be safe, as possibly it occasionally may be necessary to our mental and physical moods. But it ought to be the very exceptional and not the common condition. As the law, people should know what they are doing, and that this is the right and sound thing. What kind of motors some human beings are, in this haphazard and semi-unconscious state, Ruskin has depicted in his unique and sinewy way:

"Now it so happens, as we all know, that by far the largest part of things happening in practical life are brought about with no deliberate purpose. There are always a number of people who have the nature of stones; they fall on other persons and crush them. Some again have the nature of weeds, and twist about other people's feet and entrap them. More have the nature of logs, and lie in the way, so that every one falls over them. And most of all have the nature of thorns, and set themselves by the waysides, so that every passenger must be torn, and all good seed choked; or perhaps make wonderful cracking under various pots, even to the extent of practically boiling water and working pistons. All these people produce immense and sorrowful effects in the world. Yet none of them are doers: it is their nature to crush, impede, and prick; but deed is not in them."—Sunday Afternoon for October.

Charles G. May, the man who winked at Victoria Woodhull a year ago in a passenger car, died in a New York poor-house the other day. Remorse will fetch a man every time.—Detroit Free Press.

"Wind Him Up, Peter."

Yes, "Wind him up, Peter."
His works are running low;
He goes in spasms, Peter,
Now rapidly, then slow;
Anon he moves with impetus
Some fresh emotion gives,
And then again so sluggishly
His purpose hardly lives.

Yes, "Wind him up, Peter."
His thoughts have lost their glow,
Insert the key of knowledge,
And quicken up their flow,
He should have had an over-stock
Even like the briny sea;
But since, he's not, it needful is
To off insert the key.

Yes, "Wind him up, Peter."
His eye is growing dim;
The force of life is wasted,
In rioting and sin,
He's old and stiff at thirty-five,
Who should have been in prime,
Insert the key of temperance,
And lengthen out his time.

Yes, "Wind him up, Peter."
His limbs no longer move,
His hands no longer grasp the pen
And business figures prove;
The wear and tear of business life
Have well nigh run him down;
Insert kind moderation's key,
Before his life is flown.

Yes, "Wind him up, Peter."
We know not all the care
That's made the movements of that life
So sad and languid there,
Insert the key of kindness, and
Perhaps the aching heart
May be inspired with courage, 'ere
Its useful days depart.

* From Mrs. Jarley's Wax Work in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."

LOVE AND TURNIPS.

His name was John Goodwin Emerson and his works and days were these: tending a pegging-machine in a New England shoe shop and thinking much of Patience Lovering, the primary school teacher. When the 6 o'clock whistle brought welcome release from the weary clatter of the pegging machine he betook himself to the society of Patience or books. That is, Patience would not always receive him, and then he read books in a species of mad fury. Patience Lovering seemed in some manner above him. He knew this and had wisely thought to raise himself to her level. Finally the time came when the word that was in his heart came out, and upon a suitable occasion he told her that he loved her and he hoped to make her his wife.

The result was peculiar and most unhappy. This modern maiden met love's advance with a kind of iron clad common sense, and bluntly told him his income was insufficient. Her own earnings were enough for her support and a little more. She lived in comfort and had some leisure, to say nothing of an occasional taste of the drama and music. As his wife she would have none of these, besides many household cares and that sort of thing.

Did she not love him? She looked at him with a sad smile, and said, "I will not say whether I love you or not; perhaps—perhaps not." Seeing that he was greatly cast down, she added, playfully, "Am I not worth winning? Why do you not try?"

"What can I do?" said he bitterly. "I am only a mechanic."

She made no reply for a moment, and then she said, slowly, "That is nothing—I mean, it is nothing against you. The point is that you must be more. It is not for me to say what or how. You are a man. I make no promises, but you may win me—if you can."

With this she turned away quickly and walked on alone before him, leaving him standing in the middle of the rural lane where they had been walking. He saw her put up her hands before her face, but whether it was in shame or grief he could not tell. It was both; shame that she had been forced to speak so plainly, and grief that—but, really her grief was so mingled with other sentiments that it was part sorrow and part hope. The young man gazed after her till she had disappeared, and then he turned aside to the stone wall that bounded the lane, and looked out over the wide expanse of a very fine turnip field. There were millions of turnips in majestic row, rank beyond rank, their plume-like leaves waving as an army with banners. Of these ten thousand, one alone attracted his attention. It was a mighty turnip, fair to see, and of goodly size and shape. It was the king turnip of the field, and the disconsolate lover studied it with interest.

It is a curious fact that sometimes when the mind is suffering from a great shock or sudden revulsion of feeling the most trivial things absorb the attention. It was as if the will was too weary to trouble itself about directing the mind, and any chance object absorbed the whole attention. The young man considered this superior turnip with profound interest. Why was it so mighty while all its million brothers were no more than ordinary turnips? Traces of an old compost heap near by seemed to explain the turnip's glorious proportions. At once his mind skipped nimbly to the future. If this turnip, so goodly in shape and size, were selected for seed, would not its seed retain something of its noble proportions? If the fittest were made to survive, would not a superior race begin?

Having considered these deep and momentous questions for some time, the young man turned away and went home, feeling much better. Such is the effect of labor, particularly mental labor, on sorrow. The next day Patience and himself resumed their labors in school and shop, and none guessed that aught had passed between them.

Months passed away, and already the winter was far spent. She taught the infant mind, and he tended the pegging machine, and it seemed as if all was lost between them. Wait! The spring sun already mounts the sky, though the wind blows and the snow flies. It was the 15th of February when the young man went to the savings bank and drew out some money. He remembered the day when he had saved these dollars for another purpose, and now it was all over, and he might as well spend the money in another direction. Before night he had purchased two hot-bed sashes, a load of stable manure and a few boards. From these he constructed a hot-bed, such as he had seen gardeners make for early let-

tuce. Two days after he found a chance hour when the wind was lulled and he opened the hot-bed. The soil was soft and warm, like a bit of spring land in the midst of snow. Taking a paper from his pocket he began to sow a quantity of seeds—white turnip.

Now, it happened that the yard where he worked was next the street, at the side of the house where he lived with his mother. He was aware after a while that some one had stopped in the way and was looking over the fence at him. Little caring who it might be, he went on with his labor. Presently there was a little cough—a highly suggestive cough, full of curiosity and dashed with pique. He looked up. It was Patience Lovering.

"What are you doing?"

"Sowing the seeds of good fortune," said he, gravely.

"Dear me! how interesting! Have you any of that kind of seed to spare?"

"No. But you shall have the whole crop."

"Ah! thanks. You are very kind. I hope it will bear some a hundredfold, some two hundredfold."

He stood up and looked at her with a new light kindling in his eyes. "I hope it will be a thousandfold if you will accept it."

This disjointed speech he uttered with ill-suppressed eagerness, and she observed it and blushed. Nothing more passed between them save a few common-places, then she moved on, and he finished his work with renewed hope and courage.

Weeks grew to months, and still he tended the pegging-machine and slowly added to his savings in the bank. With all this, he was not patient. He had not Patience, and yet she daily walked before him. Thus was he doubly sorrowful, for he had neither the woman nor the virtue. He cast about in many ways to see whereby he might better himself. Moreover, he read books, and thus, while he knew it not, he grew in mental stature.

Meanwhile the turnips grew. They sprang up quickly in the gentle heat of the frame, and, acting on the advice of a gardener in the neighborhood and such books on horticulture as he could find, he transplanted the tiny plants to small flower-pots. As they grew he removed them to still larger and larger pots. When the spring came he hired a few rods of ground outside the town and in June removed the turnips from the pots to the open ground. He gave each turnip three square feet of space, and he dug about each plant and enriched it to the utmost. The result was as he had expected. In August he had some hundred or more most mighty turnips. The like had never been seen in all the land. Envious passers-by looked over the fence and remarked that "them roots would eat bad; too big and corky, you know." To all of which the young man said not a word.

In all this, Patience Lovering took no interest. She could not understand it, and she had belied her name. She had become weary of waiting. Instead of leaving his pegging-machine and starting out in the world to make his fortune, after the manner of the various knights of whom he had read, he went to that dull shop every day—and cultivated turnips. The truth is, she was blind. She saw not the cords of duty that bound the young man to his pegging-machine, that his widowed mother might live in decent comfort. With the summer came her vacation, and she went away to the seashore for a little pleasure trip. It was her first journey away from home, and it is small wonder that she met and was dazzled by a creature of seemingly fairer shape. He made love to her, and—poor little goose!—she accepted him without even asking whereby he earned the wherewithal to be clothed in such gorgeous apparel. There is a trace of the eccentric in every mind, and the wise virgin who counseled her poor lover accepted a rich one without a question. She returned to her native shoe town with a diamond ring, and announced that she would teach school but one year more.

It was admitted on every hand that the like of these turnips had never been seen before. A single turnip was sufficient for a family of six for two days—half a turnip a meal. Moreover, they "ate very well" as reported by the editor of the local "weekly." The turnips grew to the size and yellow leaf, and then they were carefully gathered and stored for the winter in the cellar of Mrs. Emerson's house.

Suddenly there appeared in the town a creature new to the experience of the sober inhabitants. The younger feminine populace declared it was "Patience Lovering's beau." So it seemed to the cultivator of turnips as he came home from the shoe shop and met Patience on the man's arm in broad daylight. He bowed to her as they passed, but she only replied with a distant nod. The young man stood for a moment gazed after them, and then he hastened home and put on his best suit as if to go out. No, he would not. He would not listen to his warning; she would probably resent it. There was nothing to do but suffer in silence and to be as patient as his might.

Then came another surprise. Patience Lovering, the wise and sensible school teacher, suddenly resigned her school, was married at the minister's house, and went away before the village had time to say a word. After that the tongues wagged nimbly, but the young man minded his pegging-machine and kept his thoughts to himself.

Again the advancing sun warned of spring and the gardeners got ready their farms. The young man selected from his monster turnips a number of the best, planted each in a large flower-pot and put them in a new hot-bed. Day by day he watched them grow, tending them with minute care and persistent nursing. They rewarded him abundantly, and by April showed signs of throwing up flower-stalks.

Patience Lovering disappeared utterly. It was said she had gone to Boston, but some said it was New York or London. Yet one remembered and knew, because he still loved her; but he held his peace—for grief.

At last it came—the harvest of seeds. He had now seeds of the monster tur-

nips. By every means possible he kept some of the turnips back late into the summer as samples of the variety. He called it the "Good Friend Turnip," with a touch of sentiment, and he took pains to make it known that he had seed of this superior variety of turnip for sale. He raised a new crop in the same manner as before, and at the horticultural exhibition he exhibited the "Good Friend" greatly to the astonishment of the rural mind. The like of these turnips had never been seen, and every farmer for miles around was in want of the seed. A certain seed dealer came anxiously to the house one evening and asked the price of the whole lot of seed—about half a pint. The young man suddenly changed his tactics, and said that there would be no seeds of the "Good Friend" for sale till another year. The result was that every one was more eager to purchase, and the young man took orders for the next crop of seeds at the rate of 20 cents for a single seed.

The snow covered all the land and blocked the railroads in every direction. It was past 9 o'clock when the last train came in from the city, four hours late. The passengers straggled sleepily out of the snow-covered cars, and stood shivering in the desolate station, fearing to venture into the deserted streets of the town. The tall shoe shops stood grim and white in the night, their many windows, dull like glazed eyes, staring out on the night and storm.

"All out, John?" said the station-master to a brakeman who had passed through the train.

"No; there's a woman asleep here. What shall I do with her?"

"Rout her out. We can't stay here all night."

The brakeman did his duty as kindly as he knew, and the woman took up her child, wrapped it in a faded shawl and tumbled out of the car, and crept along the platform to the street door. The station-master stood by the door, key in hand, as if to lock up. The woman paused a moment at the entrance of the deserted snow-covered street, and asked if there was a cheap boarding-place near by. The man knew of none, save the hotel up in the town, and then he moved the door as if to urge her out into the street. She took the hint and went out, and instantly the door closed behind her, and she was alone in the streets of her native town. She tried to recall the houses and streets, but could make nothing familiar, so greatly had every thing changed.

She walked on for some time, little heeding or caring, so long as she went on and on from terror behind. She passed several streets, and then she saw a light, and going towards it, found it was a warehouse, where the clerks were still busy late into the night. By the aid of the street lamps she made out the figure of a golden turnip, with this legend beneath it: "The Good Friend."

Suddenly the door opened, and some one came out and started to walk briskly up the street. It seemed as if her knees gave way beneath her, and she sank down in the snow.

"My good woman, it is late to be out. Why do you not go home! Ah! pardon me. Perhaps you are ill!"

He took a match from his pocket, and when it blazed up he held it close to her face. She tried to hide her face with her arm, but he gently drew it away. Suddenly there was a loud call, and—that was all she remembered, till some time after she was awakened to sense and feeling by warmth and light. She was upon a bed, and an elderly man stood over her with a bottle and spoon in his hand.

"Take a little of the wine, Madam, and we'll soon have you all right." Seeing that her eyes wandered, he added: "Never fear; I am the doctor. The child is safe."

She sat up on the bed and looked round the room.

"This is not the hospital?"

"No; something better. Drink this and you will soon feel stronger."

She drank the wine and then lay back on the pillow and tried to recall her scattered thoughts. On the wall was a lithograph of a number of turnips—absurd and monster turnips, fit for the feeding of a mighty family. Beside this were pictures of other vegetables, and all of inordinate proportions. Suddenly she laughed, and then the tears came. It was all so strange and wildly probable.

There were footsteps in the room and she listened eagerly. A shadow fell on the bed and some one stood before her.

"Patience."

She was startled, and turned away in mingled shame and grief. It was true: it was his house, his home, and—Ah! there was another near—a woman.

"Patience, do you not know me?"

What could she do or say? Her mouth was parched, and the sobs choked her speech. She did nothing, till at last he took her hand, and then her thin fingers tightened round his as if seeking help, protection, forgiveness—everything. But that woman—who was she?

"Mother, she knows me. Please leave her to me."

Her fingers tightened closer on his, and there was a movement of the arm as if to draw him nearer. He came nearer, till at last her head was pillowed on his arm. For a moment she lay thus in silence, while the tears flowed.

"Forgive you? Yes, and more. Now that I have you safe, you shall never leave me."

"But John, he—"

"He is dead; he was killed in some street brawl yesterday. It is in all the evening papers."

She neither cried nor in any manner noticed this, save to say, sadly: "I am glad. He—was not a good man. I loved him once; but it is better so."

Then he found words to say all that had been in his heart these bitter years.

"She heard it all in happy silence, and then she said with a faint trace of her old manner, 'How came you so rich, John? You are well off. I see it plainly.'"

"Turnips, my love, only turnips."

The house of 'Emerson & Co., seed growers and dealers,' is founded on turnips. You shall have a quarter section of a "Good Friend" turnip for dinner as soon as you are able to come own."

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

NOTES OF CASES DECIDED AT THE OCTOBER TERM, 1878.

Reported for the Lansing B. publication by Henry A. Chaney.

AGENCY.

[Sullivan vs. Ross.]

Where an alleged liability is based on papers, and there is no attempt to show that they were executed by the person against whom it is asserted, there can be no recovery against him on a theory of agency, the dealings having all been had with another and on the latter's credit.

ATTACHMENT.

[Loder vs. Littlefield.]

One who stays most of the time in this state, but claims that his home is in another state, where his wife lives, frequently visits and lives with her, is a non-resident subject to attachment.

BILLS AND NOTES.

[Bothschild vs. Canadian Bank.]

An indorser cannot defend by giving in evidence an oral agreement made at the same time as the indorsement, and purporting to change its legal import and subject it to outside conditions.

BOND.

[Weed Sewing Machine Co. vs. Jendevine.]

A bond was sent for approval to the obligee's agent, who was not to deliver it except on certain conditions. He did deliver it without fulfilling them. Held, that there was no legal delivery, and the bond was therefore void as an obligation and would not support an action.

[Stewart vs. Bruen's estate.]

An injunction bond is a joint contract that after a surety's death will support a claim against his estate as if it were joint and several. Comp. L., § 4438.

CASE MADE.

[Wilkinson vs. Earle.]

The supreme court can not review a case made after judgment where no exceptions appear on the record.

COMMON OF PISCARY.

[Marsh vs. Colby.]

By public usage there is no trespass in taking fish from a small lake nearly surrounded by the land of another, unless the land-owner has given notice that it must not be done.

CRIMINAL LAW.

[People vs. Goldberg.]

1. An information for receiving stolen goods need not allege the time and place of the theft. 2. In a prosecution for receiving stolen goods, the people are not obliged to call as witness a person at whose house the goods were afterwards found.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

[Needham vs. Gillett.]

Where the heirs at law, being of full age, carry out a settlement upon which they have all agreed, and by which they receive all that they could by virtue of an administration, they are estopped from disturbing it.

[Kellogg vs. Aldridge.]

Demurrer lies to a bill filed by the sister of an intestate, claiming as distributee, alleged fraud in the appointment of a guardian and administrator for the decedent, and asking the appointment of a receiver; proceedings should be had in the probate court.

EXCEPTIONS.

[Cummer vs. Butts.]

A single exception to an entire charge raises no question, where part of the charge is correct.

INFANTS.

[Wood vs. Traux.]

An infant cannot be personally liable on a bond made by another as guardian.

INTEREST.

[Smith vs. Hart.]

A discount of 15 per cent is allowable if the transaction is a sale of paper, but not if it is an exaction of interest.

LACHES.

[Creveling vs. Moore.]

After the lapse of nearly a year from entry of a decree after an order pro confesso on personal service, advantage cannot be taken of such defects as that the subpoena served was signed by the deputy register in his own name; that the complainant was described as "Nelson Creveling," while the decree was in favor of Nelson Creveling, guardian of Minnie J. Bondeman; and that it was not subscribed by the complainant or his solicitor or by the officer making service.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

[Tibbals vs. Board of Education.]

The board of education of Port Huron is a municipal corporation independent of the city, and its members are not subject to removal by the common council.

NEGLIGENCE.

[M. H. & O. Railroad Co. vs. Handford.]

Recovery cannot be had for the "fatal negligence" of a railway company, where the deceased stood on the track at nightfall, stupefied and confused with liquor, before the approaching head-light of a slowly-moving locomotive.

PHYSICIANS.

[Campau vs. North.]

1. The exclusion from evidence of information obtained by a physician, in attending a patient, depends upon his having needed it to enable him to prescribe. Comp. L., § 5943. 2. Physicians have no common-law privileges as witnesses.

REPLEVIN.

[Parrell vs. Genesee Circuit Judge.]

Where, on motion of the defendant in replevin, the writ has been quashed as void for not describing the property seized, the defendant cannot have an assessment of damages.

SERVICE.

[Slattery vs. Hilliker.]

A defendant appeared and pleaded to the merits. The constable then amended his return so as to show that the service was bad. Defendant did

not ask leave to withdraw his plea, but moved to dismiss, and his motion was properly denied, as his pleading to the merits raised an issue and made the question of service of no importance.

TRUSTS.

(Hadden vs. Hemingway.)

1. Executors have authority, under an active trust imposed on them by a will, to sell the share of land falling to an heir, control and invest the proceeds, and use them for the support of the heir. 2. One who has bought land from an executor, empowered by the will to sell it for the heir's benefit, can maintain a bill to quiet his title as against claimants under a sale of the same land on execution running against the heir.

WAYS.

(Ft. Street & Elmwood railway vs. Detroit.)

A street railway company, required to lay a new pavement, asked the city government for leave to repave with cobble-stone, and the city refused to furnish any kind of material, but made no objection to cobble-stone and offered no suggestions. Held, that the company might use any reasonably fit material.

(McKenzie vs. Treasurer of Baraga township.)

A de facto commissioner of highways let a job without requiring the bidders to offer security at the time of letting, and without finishing the contract then or adjourning the proceedings to a stated day. The successful bidder some days afterwards refused to sign the contract, and the commissioner, without acting publicly, gave the job to the next higher bidder. Held, that the proceedings did not conform to the statute, and that payment could not be compelled on the commissioner's order upon the township treasurer.

WITNESS—ESTOPPEL.

(Rust vs. Bennett.)

1. A corporation is distinct from the corporators, and in a suit brought by the estate of a deceased person against the corporation, the corporators are not precluded from testifying to matters equally known to the deceased. 2. Where an estoppel in pais is relied on, the facts that support it must be clearly made out.

General Cambronne.

There was a young corporal in the garrison of Nantes in the year 1795. He was a spirited fellow, barely twenty, but young though he was, he had already learned to drink to excess, according to the too frequent custom of the day. Brave and excitable, wine was a bad master for him, and one day, when intoxicated, he struck an officer who was giving him an order. Death was the punishment for such an offence, and to death was the lad condemned.

The Colonel of his regiment, remembering the intelligence and bravery of the young criminal, spared no pains to obtain a remission of the sentence; at first with no success, but finally hampered with a certain condition—that the prisoner should never again in his life be found intoxicated. The Colonel proceeded at once to the military prison and summoned Cambronne.

"You are in trouble corporal," he said.

"True, colonel; and I'll forfeit my life for my folly," returned the young fellow.

"It may be so," quoth the Colonel shortly.

"May be," demanded Cambronne; you are aware of the strictness of martial law, Colonel. I expect no pardon; I have only to die."

"But suppose I bring you a pardon on one condition?"

"The lad's eyes sparkled. "A condition? Let me hear it, Colonel! I would do much to save life and honor."

"You must never again get drunk."

"O, Colonel, that is impossible!"

"Impossible, boy! You will be shot to-morrow otherwise; think of that!"

"I do think of it. But never to let one drop of wine touch my lips! See you, Colonel; Cambronne! the bottle love one another so well, that when once they get together it is all up with sobriety. No, no! I dare not promise never to get drunk."

"But, unhappy boy! could you not promise never to touch wine?"

"Not a drop, Colonel?"

"Ah! that is a weighty matter, Colonel. Let me reflect. Never to touch wine all my life!"

The young soldier paused; then looked up.

"But, Colonel, if I promise, what guarantee will you have that I shall keep my promise?"

"Your word of honor," said the officer. "I know you; you will not fail me."

A light came into the young fellow's eyes.

"Then I promise," he said solemnly. "I, Cambronne, swear never to take a drop of wine."

The next day the Corporal Cambronne resumed his place in his regiment.

Twenty-five years after he was Gen. Cambronne, a man of note, respected and beloved. Dining one day in Paris with his old Colonel, many brothers in arms being present, he was offered a glass of rare old wine by his former commanding officer. Cambronne drew back.

"My word of honor, Colonel; have you forgotten that?" he asked excitedly. "And Nantes—the prison—the pardon—my vow?" he continued, striking the table. "Never, sir, from that day to this has a drop of wine passed my lips. I swore it, and I have kept my word; and shall keep it, God helping, to the end."

Once more, not without reason, did the good old Colonel thank God that he had been able to preserve such a man for France.—*The Advance.*

LONG HOSE.—A lady, a regular shopper, who had made an unfortunate draper tumble over all the stockings in the shop, objected that none were long enough. "I want," she said, "the longest hose that are made." "Then, madam," was the reply, "you'd better apply to the next engine-house."

A man who had a business writing obituaries, epitaphs, etc., used to solicit patronage far and near. Hearing of the death of a man in a distant part of the country, and business being a little dull, he made a journey there. Finding the widow of the deceased person, he stated his occupation and asked if she would like a few lines upon her husband. "Lines about him?" she said, weofully; "he had all the lines he wanted. If he had had one line less he would have been alive to-day." "What ailed him, madam?" "He was hung!"—[Commercial Saturday Night.]

A nephew of Colonel Robert Ingersoll was cruelly hazed at Cornell University recently. He was bound hand and foot, gagged, and then taken to a stone wall. Here he was suspended head downward, and was given to understand that unless he would do as he was bidden he would be dropped to the ground. His mustache was shaved off, his face colored, and his clothes ruined with paint. This is most scandalous conduct.

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BUSINESS CARDS,
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Glassware, Lamps, Casters, Vases, etc.

Given to purchasers of Tea and Coffee. Examine our Goods and Prices.

Teas from 25 cts., Coffees from 20 cts.

SPLENDID 50 cent TEA.

One trial will prove our goods as cheap and good as any in the city; besides, you get a handsome present with each pound of 50ct Tea or 23ct Coffee purchased. Opposite the Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich.

749

H. R. RANKIN.

Cracked Wheat.

Granulated Homyin .

Oat Meal.

FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

I invite the attention of householders to the above named articles, especially Cracked Wheat and Granulated Homyin as they have not before been introduced here in this form. Please call at No. 15 Congress St. and No. 4 Masonic Block, opposite the depot, and see samples for yourselves. The hygienic benefits of such food should not be overlooked.

Recipes for best methods of preparing the different kinds accompanies each box.

Cracked Wheat, 15cts. per bx contain'g 2lbs. Oat Meal, " " " 2lbs. Granulated Homyin, 15cts. per box, contain'g 2 1/2 lbs.

CHARLES WHEELER.

727

Spencer & Fairchild,

Successors to Smith & Fairchild,

Propose not simply to keep up the reputation of this house, but enhance it, if possible.

For luscious roasts, fine steaks, everything in the line of a

First-class Market!

Call on us.

South Side Congress St.

Sugar Cured Hams.....10 Cents.
Shoulders.....8 Cents.
Dried Beef.....15 Cents.
Breakfast Bacon.....10 Cents.

729-737

Local Matters.

—Change of time on the M. C. R. R.
—Mr. Wm. Lederer, of Detroit, will play the first violin in the Belshazzar Cantata.
—Another successful party was given by the Red Ribbon Club, last Thursday evening.
—It is rumored that Professor Foote will have charge of the music in the new Union School.
—The receipts of the "Busy Bee" fair were \$68., about half of which sum is profits.
—The Ypsilanti Musical Union will begin their rehearsals as soon as the Normal Hall is completed.
—Mr. Robert E. Frazer will address a union temperance meeting at Light Guard Hall, Sunday afternoon.
—During the winter there will be given by the Presbyterian society a series of entertainments, consisting of essays, readings, etc.

—Professor Foote has in training a class of children who have never before taken singing lessons. The progress made is said to be wonderful.

—It is proposed to have a series of temperance meetings in this city. It is hoped that General Gibson may be obtained for at least one evening.

—Mr. Laible's subject for Sunday evening is "Religion in the Family." The sermon will contain some practical talk on the duties of every day life.

—Mr. Chas. E. Samson finds it extremely difficult to supply the increasing demand for pianos and organs. Upright pianos are having a large sale in town.

—On Tuesday last a workman on the Seminary, O'Brien by name, ran a splinter into a vein, and the wound bled profusely before the flow could be stopped.

—The Grand Rapids Daily National Enquirer has suspended, the mortgage on the office, held by Smith and Comstock, having been foreclosed.—Portland Observer.

—Those farmers who paid royalty on their gates are now looking for redress. But as they paid their money simply to avoid being sued, redress there is none.

—Letters remaining in Postoffice Nov. 14. J. W. Bradford (2), Miss Mary Davis, A. C. Emmons, Samuel Ellis, Miss Nellie Ellison, D. W. Green, Mrs. W. Pryor, A. F. Renner.

—The first of a series of parlor lectures, for the benefit of the Ladies' Library Association, was given at the house of Professor Putnam, last Wednesday evening. Professor McLouth was the lecturer.

—It transpires that the deaf and dumb printer who was sent from here to the county jail is neither deaf nor dumb. He has played the dodge for eleven years, and is now fooling the Ann Arbor people.

—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance will meet in this city, beginning Wednesday, December 4th. On Wednesday evening there will be a public temperance meeting in the Methodist Church. The Good Templars have been invited to attend in regalia.

—Owing to the fact that we were misinformed by persons who had the best means of knowing, mistakes in regard to place, date and name appeared in our notice of the marriage of Mr. M. T. Woodruff, for which mistakes (corrected in another column) we must apologize.

—The Lecture Association has been rather unfortunate this year, in the matter of presenting the entertainments advertised in the regular course. Of the first three entertainments announced at the outset, two have not been had, Prof. Churchill and Dan Voorhies.—Register.

We are not prepared to speak for Mr. Voorhies, but a long acquaintance with Mr. Voorhies enables us to say that, through his inability to fulfil his engagement, the lecture goes of Ann Arbor have lost what would have been one of the greatest treats of the course.

—RAILROAD MEETINGS.—Last Tuesday evening a party numbering between thirty-five and forty of our leading citizens went by special train over the D., H. & S.-W. R. R. to Brooklyn, and there held an enthusiastic railroad meeting. On Tuesday evening next, a party from here will go to Hillsdale to enlist the people of that city in railroad work. All along the line of the Hillsdale road the feeling is strong in favor of a road from Ypsilanti to Pontiac, and the prospects of a Grand Trunk connection brighten with every day.

DEPOT ITEMS.

Mr. Albert Crane has removed his law office to the new Gilbert Block, where he is cosily furnished with a front, up stairs office.

Mr. Fred A. Cutler has become the proprietor as well as the manager of the Follett House. The travelling public will be gainers by the change.

This year Mr. O. E. Thompson is handling coal for the first time, and he has large orders. After New Year's, he expects to have in stock some of the finest wall papers ever brought to Ypsilanti.

The Messrs. Vander Cook, lately of Howell, have removed to this city their wholesale candy manufactory. They will occupy the store formerly used by Mr. W. B. Martin, and will put wagons on the road.

The Hillsdale Road are thinking of removing their offices to rooms adjoining those of Mr. Crane, in the Gilbert Block, the only hindrance to the change being the present lack of accommodation for the safe keeping of the company's books.

—CORN HUSKING.—Edgar Lamb, of Cornum, Oakland county, husked, on the 21st of October, 1878, 128 bushels of eight-rowed, red-nosed corn, in 11 hours and 30 minutes. Geo. N. Cornell, aged 17 years, husked 94 bushels of the same kind of corn in 11 hours. Boys, who can beat that? Attest—K. J. SEVERANCE.

THE L. L. C.—The Ladies' Literary Club have the following programme:
Nov. 20th: "Chronology of Ancient Nations," Mrs. Spencer; "The Mohammedan Religion," Miss Owen.

Dec. 4th: "Buddhist Religion," "Brahmin Religion," Miss Owen; "Language of Asia," Mrs. Edgar Rexford; "The Parables," "Doctrines of Confucius," Mrs. Dr. Watling.

The Club will meet hereafter the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at half past two P. M.

THE BARNABEE TROUPE.—Perhaps it is useless to say anything further in regard to the Barnabee Troupe, but the following extract gives such a good description of Barnabee that we quote it:

"The name of 'BARNABEE' is a household word from Maine to Omaha. Thousands upon thousands have been charmed and delighted by his well-trained voice and refined humor. 'Like most good things, he must be seen to be appreciated. Power, pathos, and infinite humor are seldom so finely blended in the construction of a single mortal, and the man to whose lot they fall has a priceless fund of entertainment for his fellow men, always ready to be drawn upon at sight, and prepared to honor the draft.' It has always been Mr. Barnabee's endeavor to present to the public a fine and well-balanced concert organization, and the above company is no exception to the rule."

PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Outcheon have removed to Detroit for the winter.

Miss Lutie Haskin has gone to Chicago to spend the winter with friends.

Mr. Benjamin F. Turner, of Adrian, has been in town during the past week.

Col. Burleigh and ex-Sheriff Fleming were in town on Friday last week.

Mrs. J. Watts, for forty years a resident of Ypsilanti, has returned to her early home, in Kingston, Pa.

Mr. Cornelius A. Gower, Superintendent of Public Instruction, made a short call at this office Friday morning.

Miss Dangler, of Philadelphia, who has been the guest of Miss Clara Gott for some time, is visiting friends in Ypsilanti.—Democrat.

The Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Lamb have returned to this city after an absence of four weeks. Mr. Lamb has been visiting in Oakland county, and Mrs. Lamb in Tuscola county.

Mr. E. L. Ripley, formerly an instructor in the Normal School, is now President of the Shelburne Collegiate Institute, at Shelburne, Missouri. Mrs. Ripley is the preceptress, and her daughter, Miss Ida D. Aldrich, is teacher of English French, and music.

YPSILANTI FREE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Recently a tasteful and fitting memorial tablet has been placed over the grave of the late lamented Ruth A. Gerry, M. D. It is of Italian marble, finest grade—Gothic in design. The flowers composing the bouquet over the cherished name, are as follows:

rose, language perfect beauty; jessamine, amiability; lily of the valley, happy again; daisy, innocence; calla lily, purity. An iron settee, from the works of Ferrer & Son, invites whoever may linger at that shrine to rest awhile in contemplation of the great work accomplished in the few years numbering the life on earth of Mrs. Gerry. A sandstone step, with the name of Gerry, the gift of a gentleman, adorns the lot.

The Treasurer of the Association, Mrs. C. McCormick, was enabled by the generous gift of friends, to defray the entire expense of these memorials, and the Association is to-day rejoicing that its last labor has had such an auspicious close. The Treasurer's report gives the sums of money and other donations for the benefit of the sick as follows:

From April, 1871.....	\$202 05
" " 1872.....	192 78
" " 1873.....	86 00
" " 1874.....	39 00
" " 1875.....	103 55
" " 1876.....	106 65
For the monument, 1878.....	106 55
Total.....	\$825 39

By these labors and donations many hearts were made glad, many burdens lightened, many sick mothers aided to return strengthened and restored to their daily toils among their little children. The last meeting of the Association was held at the grave, Nov. 2nd, to receive the work of Messrs. Batchelder & Co., which gives entire satisfaction to the committee who had in charge its erection.

It was then voted to place the books of the Association in the keeping of the Washenaw County Pioneer Society, recognizing, as they did, a finished work in this death.

A list of donors' names has been kept by the Secretary during the years of this Association, as well as a record of its works performed. There will also be spread upon the books the list of names of those who have so generously and cheerfully responded to the desire of the committee to erect this monumental tablet, with the sums of contribution. If but one word could have been placed upon the tablet, the single word—Philanthropist—would have expressed the love to mankind and zeal to relieve suffering, which ran like a bright, golden thread through all the labors of Mrs. Gerry.

Mrs. F. S. FINLEY, Pres.
" I. M. WEED, V. Pres.
" C. McCormick, Treas.
" PROF. BELLows, Sec.

A WOMAN'S LOGIC.

"It is useless to take medicine. I shall feel better to-morrow. Besides, I need the one to get that lovely new hat. My old one is such a fright, and people will look more at my bonnet than they will at my face. I will wait till I feel worse before I spend any money for medicine." The new bonnet is purchased and fifty other feminine necessities in the form of ribbons, laces, brooches, etc. Meanwhile the lady's face becomes every day paler and thinner, and her body weaker, until disease has gained so firm a foothold in her system, that the most thorough, and oftentimes a long and tedious, course of treatment is necessary to restore her to health. Ladies, attend to your health before you even think of apparel. A fresh, blooming face in a

plain bonnet is much handsomer and far more attractive to your gentlemen friends, than a pain-worn diseased face in the most elaborate and elegant hat your milliner could devise. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weakness. It is sold by druggists.

Special Invitation.

Call at our Drug Store and get a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, free of charge, if you are suffering with a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its many wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only sure cure for throat disease for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of charge, or a regular size for \$1.00. Frank Smith, Ypsilanti.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith, Ypsilanti.

NEW GOODS

—AT—
MRS. GOODING'S.
—A full line of—
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE BEST ZEPHYRS, 15c a ounce.
GERMANTOWN YARN, 12c a ounce
ALL KINDS OF CARDBOARD, 10c a sheet.
Call and examine stock. 729

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

Call and examine our stock of Ladies' Underwear. Call and examine our stock of Gents' Underwear, and our line of Children's Underwear is full and complete. Ladies if you have not seen our line of Cloaks, it will pay you to call and look at them as the styles are new and the prices cannot be beaten. Our Dress Goods Department was never in better shape for in it you will find all the latest styles and patterns.

CHANCERY SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, In Chancery. John Boyce and Heman Drury, Complainants, vs. Jesse Winchell, Uriah D. Pettit, Rebecca Winchell and Pamela Pettit, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made and entered in the above entitled cause on the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1878, the undersigned, one of the Clerks of said Court, do hereby give notice that the Circuit Court for said county, in and for said County of Washtenaw, will sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the south door of the County Clerk's office in the city of Ann Arbor in said county (said County Clerk's office being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county by order of the judge of said Court) on Monday, the tenth day of December, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Saline, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Being a part of the east half of the south east quarter of section twelve in town four south of range five east, beginning at a stake at the north east corner of land owned by Lewis T. Howard on section twelve; running thence north three degrees ten minutes west, ten (10) chains; thence south sixteen degrees east two chains and fifty links; thence south forty-nine degrees forty-eight minutes east three chains and seventy-eight links; thence south six degrees eleven minutes east nine chains and forty links to a stake; thence east three chains and sixty-six links to land owned by Horace F. Parsons; thence north along said Parsons' line to the centre of the road; thence east along the centre of the road to the west line of Weinert's land; thence north along the said Weinert's land to the mill pond; thence north along the said line and mill pond to the center line of section twelve; thence west to A. D. Sumner's land; thence a south-westerly direction along the west side of the said mill pond and A. D. Sumner's land to the place of beginning; together with all the privileges and reservations heretofore made or conveyed to R. W. Parsons on the above described lands for raising the water in the pond to high water mark for milling purposes. Dated, October 26th, A. D. 1878.

T. NINDE, Circuit Court Commissioner.
Solicitor for Complainants. 765-769

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Henry C. Redner, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Thomas Ninde, in the City of Ypsilanti, in said county, on Tuesday the 28th day of January, and on Monday the 28th day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, October 28, A. D. 1878.
THOMAS NINDE, WATSON SYLVESTER, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Hattie E. Mallory, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Thomas Ninde, in the City of Ypsilanti, in said county, on Tuesday the 15th day of January, and on Tuesday the 15th day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, October 15th, A. D. 1878.
HEMAN DRURY, OTHNIEL G. LARUE, Commissioners.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Fourth Judicial Circuit in Chancery, Suit pending. In the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw in Chancery at Ann Arbor on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1878, wherein Rachel E. Thompson is complainant, and James H. Thompson is defendant. Upon due proof by affidavit that James H. Thompson the defendant in the above entitled cause pending in this Court resides out of the said State of Michigan and in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and on motion of Rachel E. Thompson, the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint, filed in the said cause within two months from the date of this order also the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed; and further that this order be published, within twenty days from this date, in THE YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL A newspaper printed in the said County of Washtenaw, and be published there once in each week for six weeks in succession; such publication however shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant, personally, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

Dated, this 21st day of Oct. A. D. 1878.
FRANK EMERICK, Circuit Court Comm'r., Washtenaw Co., Mich.
765-770

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MOUNTING CHROMOS. ADVERTISING CARDS, ETC., Mounted in any style at New York prices. It will pay all to whom it may concern to get prices before going elsewhere.

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M. S. SMITH & CO. THE JEWELERS of Detroit were awarded ELEVEN FIRST PREMIUMS

At the late MICHIGAN STATE FAIR as follows: Best display of DIAMONDS, Best display of AMERICAN WATCHES, Best display of JEWELRY, Best display of MASONIC JEWELS AND BADGES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, Best display of GOLD HEAD CANES, Best display of SOLID SILVERWARE, Best display of SILVER-PLATED WARE, Best display of CLOCKS, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL, Best display of BRONZE STATUARY, Best display of TABLE CUTLERY, And for the CENTURY VASE.

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AUSTRALIAN BALM. THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER. CLEARS AND BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION. Removes Freckles and Tan, is guaranteed harmless to the skin, SWIFT & DODDS, Wholesale Agents, Detroit. For sale by E. SAMSON, Ypsilanti.

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Headquarters for Lamps, Chandeliers, Oil, Etc. Gas Fixtures of all kinds at bargain. Student Lamps of several kinds—St. Germain, Home, Manhattan, Cleveland, Etc. Chandeliers for Churches and Halls a specialty. New designs and novelties in Glass Shades and Chimneys. Consumers can save gas by using our patent check burner. Inquiries by mail promptly answered and cuts of Chandeliers with estimates.

Geo. Peck & Co. DRY GOODS!

SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, CASSIMERE, CLOAKINGS, DRESS GOODS.

155 and 157 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, - MICH.

FALL AND WINTER 1878 AND 1879. J. F. SANDERS THE CLOTHIER,

Has now in Stock a more complete and better selected line of goods than was ever placed in Ypsilanti. One needs but to look through to realize the amount and variety of his Stock,

—CONSISTING OF—
Worsted Chevoit, Cassamere, Satinet, and Worsted Effect Suits for

MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS, & CHILDREN.

OVERCOATS!

For all. Stocks of Shirts and Drawers, Hats and Caps

IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

Is filled with Foreign and Domestic Woolens. With Mr. B. GOODWIN, Artistic Tailor, We are able to furnish a more genteel and better fitting garment than you can get elsewhere in Ypsilanti. Call and see.

J. F. SANDERS, The Clothier, 16 Congress Street.

An Agent Wanted in this Locality to Supply the Rapid Demand. Nothing Succeeds Like Success!

THE former high priced Machines REDUCED to

EVERY FAMILY CAN OWN A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE.

The Old Favorite and Reliable STANDARD SEWING MACHINE \$20.

ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR!! We Can Not Make a Better Machine at Any Price.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED THE STITCH AT THE CENTENNIAL. A Strictly First-Class Shuttle Double Thread Lock Stitch Machine, more complete in equipments than any other, and combining all the late improvements, with the old and tried qualities for which the

STANDARD IS SO POPULAR.

A Faithful Family Sewing Machine in every sense of the word—that runs smooth and does every description of plain and fancy sewing with ease and certainty—so strong and well made, and so thoroughly tested while in use for years in Thousands of Families, that each Machine that leaves our Factory is warranted for five years, and kept in Order free of charge. Money refunded at once if not perfectly satisfactory. Reduced in price far below all other machines. No extras to pay for. Each Machine is accompanied by a more complete outfit of numerous and useful attachments for all kinds of work (free of any extra charge) than is given with any other Machine at any price. The Standard Machine has more good qualities than those of double the price. Light and easy running, a child can use it. Strong and Durable never out of order. Rapid and certain in Execution. No useless Cogs or Cams to wear out or make a noise. Will last for years. Is ready in a moment, and understood in an hour. Makes the double thread Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the goods, from cambric to leather, uses a Short, Straight, and Strong Needle, extra long, large, easily threaded Shuttle. With new Automatic Tension. Large Bobbins capable of holding one hundred yards of thread. A Large Strong Machine with great width of arm, giving it many desired qualities, and great capacity for a wide range of work. It is the best Machine in Principle and in Point of Construction. Use it once and you will use no other. Active agents wanted in this county to receive orders and deliver Machines. Extra inducements offered Clergymen, Teachers, Business Men, &c. Illustrated Book, samples of work, with price list, &c., free. Safe delivery of goods guaranteed to any part of the world. Address STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO., BRODWAY and CLINTON PLACE, New York.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES.

HENDERSON & SWEET, MANUFACTURERS OF

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THE GARLAND IS THE PRINCE OF BASE BURNERS.

For Elegance of Design, Beauty of Finish and Heating qualities it cannot be surpassed.

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GARLAND,
—AND OTHER—
PREMIUM STOVES

Made by the MICHIGAN STOVE COMPANY.

Be Sure to see the GARLAND before buying any other Coal Stove.

